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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

* Habre Discusses Coup d'Etat in Sudan, Libya

34190338a N'Djamena INFO-TCHAD in French
3 July 89 pp 1-8

[Interview with President Al-Hadj Habre of Chad by Reuter Agency, furnished by ATP and entitled: "President Habre Tells Reuter Agency: We Hope for a Positive Development of Chadian-Sudanese Relations"; 1 Jul, place not given]

[Text] On 1 July 1989 the President of the Republic, Al-Hadj Hissein Habre, granted an exclusive interview to a correspondent of the British agency Reuter. During this 30-minute conversation different questions were broached: the coup d'etat in the Sudan, Chadian-Libyan relations and the situation in the field, the continuation of the Epervier plan, and so forth. Speaking of the recent reversal of the situation in the Sudan, the chief of state expressed the wish that relations between Chad and the new Sudanese leaders might develop in a positive way. President Habre appeared very cautious as to a possible demonstration of goodwill on the part of Libya concerning the Aouzou region, given the movements of the Islamic Legion in the Sudanese Darfur. As for the Epervier plan, the chief of state considered that it can be ended only if the Chadian and French Governments believe it appropriate to do so. Here is the text of the interview.

[Reuter] How will the coup d'etat in Khartoum and the overthrow of Prime Minister Sadek El-Mahdi change relations between Chad and the Sudan?

[Habre] The Sudan and Chad are two countries that are not only neighbors, but also sister countries, bound together by a multitude of traditionally excellent ties. Nonetheless, it goes without saying that recently, under the Sadek El-Mahdi regime, relations between the two countries have worsened somewhat because of the special bonds woven between ex-Prime Minister Sadek El-Mahdi and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi—special relations which, unfortunately, were made evident by the presence of the Islamic Legion and all sorts of armed bands in the Darfur, mercenaries and armed bands whose mission was to destabilize, or even attack, Chad. But Chad, for its part, is anxious to make, and has made, efforts along those lines, to dispel the misunderstandings between the two countries and work for friendly and brotherly relations.

What has just happened in the Sudan, that is, the coup d'etat, is a purely internal, Sudanese affair. And Chad does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of the Sudan or any other country, especially since Chad itself was and remains a victim of external interference. We have, therefore, chosen as our golden rule, as our unwavering attitude in international relations, to avoid all interference in the internal affairs of others. Moreover, we wish that everything will take place in the best possible conditions in the Sudan and we hope that

relations between Chad and the new leaders in the Sudan will develop in a positive way, in the best interests of Chad and the Sudan, two sister countries.

[Reuter] Until now you have used strong language towards the old regime in the Sudan. Will that now stop?

[Habre] A language reflecting the situation in the field between the Sudan and Chad is a language that indeed takes into account the realities in the field. Moreover, this language has always emphasized the need for relations of trust, friendship, and brotherhood to develop between the two countries.

[Reuter] And does the threat resulting from the presence of the Islamic Legion and other armed forces—which are still in place—remain the same for you?

[Habre] The threat persists, inasmuch as not only Islamic Legion elements and mercenaries are indeed present in the Darfur, but also, until the change that took place yesterday in the Sudan, other contingents continued to come in from Libya. And I must say that this threat is directed principally against Chad, but it is a threat for the sovereignty and independence of the Sudan as well. And it is the presence of these armed elements that has already cost the Sudan many, even thousands, of deaths. So the threat persists and I think and I hope that the Sudanese leaders will act in such a way as to eliminate, or at least appreciably reduce, these threats.

[Reuter] Do you plan to ask the Sudanese Government to expel these people from its territory?

[Habre] In any case, we haven't done so yet and, I think you will agree, things are still very new. But when Sudan and Chad are given the opportunity to discuss the situation, this question of an armed threat will certainly constitute one of the important elements of the discussion agenda.

[Reuter] In your opinion, how many armed bands are there and how many Islamic Legion elements are now in place?

[Habre] To tell the truth, it is very difficult to give a precise number, but I could put forward the figure of about a thousand, maybe a little more. But you know things change almost weekly.

[Reuter] A thousand, out of which how many are members of the Islamic Legion?

[Habre] Those details are very difficult to determine. But what we do know is that the Legion does, in fact, play an essential role.

[Reuter] You have said that the threat of a joint military attack was imminent. Is it still as imminent?

[Habre] We said the threat was imminent because we had accurate information on their strength and military supplies, on their vehicles, on the logistics, and in a general way on the comings and goings between Libya

and El Facher. So there were intense preparatory activities. In addition, a rather important event has just taken place in the Sudan. And what is the scope of this with respect to the Darfur preparations? It is difficult for us to know what the impact is exactly and what the consequences in the field will be.

[Reuter] What solid evidence of this imminent attack do you have?

[Habre] We have solid evidence because, as you know, relations between Chad [and the Sudan] are so numerous, so complex; and our populations are mixed. And we know about everything that takes place in the Sudan, in the same way that the Sudanese know perfectly what takes place in our country, Chad. So our evidence is concrete and irrefutable. Obviously, you would agree that I cannot speak to you in any more detail about the proofs we have.

[Reuter] And are these forces supplied with armored vehicles or artillery?

[Habre] They have artillery: 6-mm cannon mortar, 14.5-mm cannons, 12.7s, ground-to-ground missile launchers, but to my knowledge no armored vehicles.

[Reuter] Are you considering a Chadian military operation or raid to neutralize these forces on the other side of the border?

[Habre] I hope it is possible that an attack will not take place. That is our wish, our hope. But if an attack takes place, Chad will defend itself.

[Reuter] And does Libya still constitute a threat for Chad? I ask the question because I've heard it said in French circles that there perhaps is no longer any Libyan threat, and for that reason the French Government decided to supply certain spare parts to the Libyan armed forces. What do you think about that?

[Habre] We have our own analysis of the situation. We are the ones who have been traditionally attacked by Libya. Let me recall that a few years ago, the Libyans occupied a little less than half of Chad. But even at that time there were people who maintained that the Libyans were not present in Chad. So Libya's preparatory activities for aggression are obvious. Today by way of the Darfur region, we know that there are more than a thousand armed men, brought from Libya to the Darfur in the Sudan. We know that perfectly well and the evidence is irrefutable. Besides, even the Sudanese Government, the government of Sadek El-Mahdi at the time, had a lot of trouble camouflaging that. As soon as an official makes a statement, the press says the opposite or a member of parliament says the opposite or a minister says the opposite. So the reality of the threat of attack is obvious, acknowledged, and irrefutable. Despite the cease-fire concluded in September 1987, Libya continues regularly to violate Chadian air space and lately these flights have been intensified. And we are perfectly aware of the mercenary training camps, the Libyan training

camps at Syrte, at Sebba, at Zela, near the new capital Joufra, and at Kouffra. So the facts and proofs are numerous. Consequently, Chad speaks about things that do exist; Chad invents nothing. It is completely natural for Chad to expose these war preparations and try to find the means for its defense.

[Reuter] Do you want to comment on the French Government's decision I spoke to you about?

[Habre] I have told you that Chad has laid down for itself the rule not to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

[Reuter] Nevertheless, you are not pleased that French supplies are...

[Habre] So many things happen in the world with which we are not pleased. But that's the way the world is, isn't it?

[Reuter] Do you think that French forces will be maintained in Chad, as they currently are, for a long time, under the Epervier plan?

[Habre] To tell the truth, the presence of French forces in Chad responds to a situation characterized by the real threat coming from outside our borders—to be precise, from Libya—and in the context of a relationship of cooperation and friendship between France and Chad. And at the request of Chad, France maintains the presence of a military force. And given that the reasons justifying this presence still remain valid, it goes without saying that the Epervier operation will continue until the Chadian and French Governments consider the situation has changed and that it is no longer necessary to maintain French forces in Chad.

[Reuter] Negotiations with the Libyans in Gabon last June were not successful. Libya wanted the release of war prisoners and Chad wanted to discuss the Aouzou strip dispute. Aren't we therefore dealing with a dialogue of the deaf between Libya and Chad?

[Habre] Indeed. It is a genuine dialogue of the deaf. Chad's position is simple: Chad wants peace. It not only wants peace, but also Chad wants to go even further: to be reconciled with Libya and inaugurate a new era of peace, of good-neighbor relations, of friendship and cooperation. And in this perspective, Chad logically says: let us settle the disputes opposing our countries, definitively, on a long-term basis. The disputes are of two types: the territorial dispute and the interference in the internal affairs of Chad. And everything else stems from these two basic problems. There are prisoners of war only because there is war.

And not only is there war, but the war took place here, and not in Libya. Moreover, I would say in passing that there are also Chadian prisoners of war in Libya. Therefore, we must settle the dispute definitively, by attacking the causes of the conflict situation between Chad and Libya. But Libya wants one thing and one thing only: bring back the prisoners of war; and Libya does not even

want to discuss the rest. Hence, the freeze of the discussion process between Chad and Libya within the ad hoc committee of the OAU. And, indeed, the last meeting that took place in Libreville did not yield the expected result. Yet, the dialogue continues and the OAU's efforts continue. And we hope that all these efforts progress, even slowly, but progress all the same.

[Reuter] But if Libya is interested in nothing but the release of its prisoners of war, how can progress be made in these negotiations, because you have said yourself that it is a dialogue of the deal?

[Habre] Unfortunately, the key to the progress of the discussions is in Libya, rather than here.

[Reuter] Given this situation, is a cease-fire between the two countries in danger?

[Habre] Obviously, the cease-fire, as we have often said, is shaky inasmuch as the Libyans violate it through fighter plane provocation, sometimes through land patrols not far from our positions, and by the fact that there is a discussion freeze. Obviously, those are potential factors which—and we do not wish it—could call the cease-fire into question, especially since on both sides not everyone is as willing as they should be.

[Reuter] Libya is now part of the Greater Maghreb and one gets the impression that maybe Colonel al-Qadhafi is now seeking friends, rather than enemies. What do you think about that?

[Habre] I think that the advent of the Maghreb is a very good thing and that, generally speaking, each time a regional or subregional consolidation takes place, it is one more step toward the a strengthening of the position of third-world countries. Don't forget that third-world countries as a whole, and Africa in particular, undergo terrible development problems, and, consequently, the advent of the Maghreb is a good thing. Yet, one would be going too far, one would be confusing one's desires with reality, to say that Libya is part of the Maghreb; consequently, Libyan politics are going to change completely.

[Reuter] Are you then skeptical?

[Habre] Let's say I am cautious.

[Reuter] What exactly happened on 1 April 1989 in N'Djamena?

[Habre] Nothing extraordinary happened. A handful of ambitious and dissatisfied military personnel, manipulated by Libya, tried to undermine security and public order and they were neutralized. That's what happened.

[Reuter] There was talk of a coup d'etat. Is it true?

[Habre] Let's say there was a little truth in that. But they were not able to get their project to ripen.

[Reuter] If the project was not ripe, had you been able to catch them in the act?

[Habre] No.

[Reuter] No?

[Habre] No.

[Reuter] Were they smuggling weapons from the East or stockpiling them in the East?

[Habre] When one gets ready for a coup, when one wants to strike a blow against a country's security, when one wants to destabilize a regime, naturally one tries to find the ways and means to do it, doesn't one? There were, indeed, attempts at weapon smuggling, but those attempts were quickly neutralized.

[Reuter] And what are the military and political ramifications of that event?

[Habre] To tell the truth, these individuals were very isolated; they counted very much on their allies or their foreign bosses. But inside the country, they didn't have many people. And the proof today is that the few who survived left for Libya to get supplies, men, and money.

[Reuter] And is the leader of this coup d'etat, Mr Hassane Djamouss, still alive or is he dead?

[Habre] I will not answer that.

* EEC's Aid To Rehabilitate Zakouma Park

34190338b N'Djamena INFO-TCHAD in French
5 July 89 pp 6-7

[Article furnished by ATP: "International Cooperation: The EEC Comes to the Aid of Zakouma Park"]

[Text] On 4 July 1989 at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Chadian Government and the European Economic Community (EEC) signed an agreement valued at 560 million CFA francs. This financial package is a nonreimbursable grant from the EEC and will be used for the rehabilitation of Zakouma Park, for the improvement of living conditions of the park rangers, and for personnel training. In this way the EEC intends, as its vice president Mr Manuel Marin stated, to maintain a huge wildlife preserve in this part of Chad where, as everywhere in Africa, certain animal species, especially elephants, have a tendency to disappear. This EEC gesture towards Zakouma Park will not be the last, because, as Mr Manuel Marin said, an EEC mission will arrive in Chad in January 1990 to sign a new agreement.

The minister of planning and cooperation, Mr Soumaila Mahamat, for his part, thanked the EEC in the name of the Chadian Government for the multifaceted assistance it brings to Chad, which, like all the other countries of the Sahel, has a very fragile ecology. The following is the press release that was made public during the signing of this agreement.

On Tuesday 4 July 1989, in the office of the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and in the presence of Mr

Dru Barron, delegate of the Commission of European Communities in Chad, and in the presence of Mr Ali Ngaram, director general of tourism, was signed financial agreement number 266/CD between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Chad, entitled "Rehabilitation and Preservation of Zakouma National Park." The document was signed, on behalf of the European Community, by Mr Manuel Marin, vice president of the Commission of European Communities, and for the Republic of Chad, by His Excellency Mr Soumaila Mahamat, minister of planning and cooperation.

Let us recall that this agreement is the end result of a financing proposal of 1.6 million ECUs (about 560 million CFA francs) that was approved in Brussels on 31 March 1989. This contribution by the European Community to Chad is granted in the context of nonreimbursable grants of the Fourth European Development Fund.

The goal of the project, centered on Zakouma Park, is to maintain in Chad a huge conservation area in its natural state and, thus preserve, for the long term, the benefits that the national community can draw from it. Its short- and medium-term objectives are the following:

- Since the rehabilitation of the park through the creation of a technical infrastructure makes it possible to improve surveillance and to reestablish the conditions for its long-lasting conservation, use of Zakouma Park will be facilitated by the construction of a network of trails;
- The improvement of living conditions of the rangers who work there;
- The training of domestic supervisory and technical personnel in the area of natural resource management, especially that of wildlife. The project is expected to last three years.

Gabon

Cabinet Reshuffle; New Foreign Affairs Minister

AB2908133789 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] A new government was formed a few minutes ago in Gabon. The main characteristic of this cabinet reshuffle is the arrival at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mr Ali Bongo, son of the Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo. Two new state ministers have also been appointed. They are Zacharie Myboto, in charge of information, posts and telecommunications, relations with parliament, and government spokesman; and Herve Moutinga, in charge of the Trans-Gabon Railroad Office; that is, the Gabonese Railways Corporation. Sylvestre Oyoumi has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice. (Paul Obio Ngvenda) also goes to the Ministry of Commerce and is in charge of rationalization. Of course, the Gabonese Government remains virtually unchanged with, notably, Leon Mebiame as prime minister and head of government. All top civil servants have retained their posts.

Bongo Receives Niger Foreign Minister

AB2508211189 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Gabonese President Omar Bongo yesterday received a message from Niger President Ali Saibou which was delivered by the Niger foreign minister. The message dealt with the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, the evolution of the political situation in Africa, and the African debt issue.

Sao Tome and Principe

* Portuguese Firms Embark on Economic Program

34420111b Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese
23 Jun 89 p 3-II

[Article by Maria do Rosario Homem]

[Text] An association of Portuguese business groups is formulating an economic development plan for Sao Tome and Principe.

If this pilot project, to which a billion escudos is being dedicated, is successful, the business group association is prepared to invest heavily in the region, diversifying in various economic sectors.

Firms known to be participating in the project, which involves the rehabilitation of Principe island, are United Sugar Refineries (RAR), the Espirito Santo group, the Horacio Roque group, Tabaqueira, and the National Soap Company.

It consists of an integrated investment project involving three basic areas—agriculture, tourism and health—with final presentation to the country's authorities to occur soon.

The project will be implemented through the creation of a corporation, the Modernization Corporation of Principe Island, members of which include the groups cited above as well as the expected participation of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, as the Portuguese groups involved in the investment have already been informed.

The corporation will have paid-in capital of 1 billion escudos and envisages, in a first phase, the rehabilitation of two agricultural units in the region, the Sundi agricultural company, and the Porto Real agricultural company, both public sector.

The project was planned by Partex which, at this moment, is studying implementation methods, for which it can rely on its vast experience in Africa. It is to be remembered that very recently Partex won a public bid for the development of an engineering study of land

reorganization and agricultural rehabilitation in Conakry, Guinea, in which rice planting and tropical production methods are to be analyzed.

The Principe Project

The promoters of the Modernization Corporation of Principe Island intend to definitively establish their group in that country. The initial investment is the first stage of a large development project on the island that the corporation intends to carry out. To do so, a strong financial group has already been created that will invest its own funds. For the second phase of the project the investors are already studying various forms of financing, and considering the possibility of resorting to international bank loans.

There is currently an intentions protocol for incorporating the group in Sao Tome e Principe, and sources close to the government of that country have stated to O INDEPENDENTE that "the Sao Tomean Government is committed to creating the infrastructure necessary for the project's implementation."

In the initial phase the billion escudos involved in the project will be invested in cacao, coffee, and tropical fruit plantings in agricultural units in Principe, whose production is currently severely diminished.

Investments will also be channeled to the architectural reconstruction of existing infrastructure in the agricultural units mentioned above, as well as to machines and equipment.

In the initial project there are also plans for the rehabilitation of schools and health centers, utilizing infrastructure already existing, and placing particular emphasis on improving health conditions of the workers. The Portuguese businesses also plan to construct a tourism center similar to a Mediterranean club.

It is expected that the project will create several dozen new jobs, and will destine its agricultural production for export, in accordance with the initial expertise of the existing agricultural companies, Sundi and Porto Real, which form part of the integrated market system.

Zaire

Refugees To Be Exchanged With Angola

AB2608134089 Dakar PANA in English 1254 GMT
26 Aug 89

[Text] Lubumbashi, 26 Aug. (AZAP/PANA)—A total of 2,500 Zairian refugees living in Angola and 3,000 Angolan ones in Zaire will be repatriated to their respective countries between now and the end of the year through arrangements made by the two governments and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A preparatory meeting for the exercise was held in Lubumbashi recently under the chairmanship of Lubumbashi provincial director, Mr Bianza Sanda Lutala. The meeting, which was attended by officials who will be engaged in the repatriation exercise, examined various problems related to the reception and integration of the refugees in their original villages.

The Angolan-based Zairian refugees will be repatriated by a special train.

Ethiopia

Central Committee Meeting Ends With Resolutions

E12908125089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1900 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] At its 10th regular session, held on 28 August 1989, the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee heard the report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. It discussed the important issues detailed in the report and adopted a number of resolutions.

The Central Committee not only assessed the implementation of the resolutions of its ninth regular session, but also assessed major trends in national and international affairs in recent months. In this respect, it gave priority to a discussion of the implementation of the decisions of the peace initiative adopted by the National Shengo's first emergency session aimed at bringing lasting peace to our country and achieving a successful outcome.

The Central Committee viewed as constructive both the steps taken to reach a solution through peaceful means and the international community's support for these efforts. The Central Committee once again asked opposition groups to refrain from offering destructive reasons for more destruction. Instead, it asked them to accord appropriate attention to the delivery of contributions they are expected to make toward the humanitarian objective of achieving peace—which has received a great deal of support from all directions. In doing so, they would be helping to make this peace effort a success and thereby ending the suffering of the people once and for all.

The national issues which were given special attention this year included the preparation of conditions for the implementation of the economic and social directives passed by the ninth regular session of the WPE Central Committee. The Central Committee advised that, as a follow-up to those beneficial steps already taken, outstanding directives should be implemented as a matter of urgency so as to make a visible contribution to our social development struggle. It was agreed that greater efforts should be made to compensate for the falling world market price of coffee, which is our main source of foreign currency.

Over the past year transitional organs of the party, government and mass organizations have been set up in accordance with the plan for the establishment of political organs at all levels in autonomous and administrative areas. Elections were held in 3 autonomous and 11 administrative areas. Subsequently Shengos were set up and people's power was consolidated. This was a great development which does credit to all those who participated in the work. The people are proud of this achievement. In order to complete the establishment of political organs at all levels in the remaining areas, with the

cooperation and participation of the people, efforts should be based on past experience.

After considering all aspects of the current objective situation, the Central Committee decided that the second WPE congress should be held a year from now. It is very important to complete preparations for our next 5-year national development plan by 1989-90. The plan will take into consideration the means actually available to us, together with the wishes of autonomous and administrative areas.

The Central Committee approved the report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, which formed the basis of the discussions of the WPE Central Committee's 10th regular session. It also accepted the report of the Central Control Commission, which assessed strong and weak points in the light of the WPE's goals and organizational ability. The report also put forward constructive proposals which merit further attention.

The Central Committee passed the following resolutions on the basis of the reports presented to it and the discussions it held.

1. Priority should be given in all spheres to the successful implementation of the new peace initiative and these efforts should be strengthened and continued in a coordinated manner.
2. The implementation of the resolutions on economic and social matters, passed at the ninth regular session of the Central Committee, should be continued. In order to deal with the shortage of foreign exchange, resulting from the fall in the world market price of coffee, major efforts should be made to increase the amount of coffee we export and to increase export of other commodities which can provide foreign exchange.
3. Efforts to complete the establishment of political organs in local areas as quickly as possible should be stepped up.
4. Preparations for the second WPE congress, which will be held in a year's time, and preparations for the next 5-year national development plan should be completed efficiently in accordance with the tangible national and international situation.

The WPE Central Committee meeting ended after assessing past developments and formulating plans which will enhance our future development. It called on all party members and the working people to work with increased patriotism and to dedicate themselves to our objectives.

Ethiopia first.

Addis Ababa, 28 August 1989.

*** Official Outlines Northern Peace Plan**

34000603a Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 11 Jul 89 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Groundwork for Holding Talks on Solving the Conflict in Northern Ethiopia Is Being Laid"]

[Text] (ENA)—Comrade Berhanu Bayih disclosed yesterday that the groundwork is being laid at present for holding talks for solving the conflict in Eritrea Autonomous Region in line with the new peace initiative issued on June 5 by the First Extraordinary Congress of the National Shengo.

He said preliminary talks will begin "before long" and that international pressure is essential for the ultimate success of the government's efforts to solve the problem in the northern part of the country.

Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC [Central Committee] of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the remarks while briefing the acting dean of the diplomatic corps and the representative of international organizations in Ethiopia.

The Foreign Minister said that many governments have voiced their support through messages for the new peace initiative and also during his recent mission to several countries in West and East Europe. He said he was encouraged by the views expressed through messages and his discussions with European leaders, on the sanctity of the unity and territorial integrity of the Ethiopian state, "there is a unanimous view on this," he added.

"We regard the position of all governments on the matter and their reaction to our peace initiatives positive and encouraging," Comrade Berhanu said.

"At present, we are tackling the groundwork for holding the proposed peace talks. I am confident that it will not be long before we start preliminary discussions," he stated.

In reply, Brother Khalifa A. Bazelya, Secretary of the Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Addis Ababa and acting dean of the diplomatic corps, said the peace initiative has won the support of the international community and African countries.

He said he would convey this fact to the diplomatic community in Ethiopia.

Mr Ide Oumarou, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), said on his part Ethiopia's peace initiative has won international acclaim. He added that the OAU Secretariat will make the necessary effort for the support of all member states to the peace initiative.

*** Plans To Improve Transportation Outlined**

34000603c Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 6 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "For Improved Transport"]

[Text] A vibrant system of transport and communication is of paramount significance to the development of a country. The extent of transport facilities is both an indication of a nation's development and a contributing factor for progress.

The PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia] pays close attention to the transformation of transport and communications. In view of the fact that the rural areas constitute the backbone of the nation's predominantly agrarian economy, the development of a transport system that links all parts of the country is crucial.

It is to be noted that the general backwardness of the past used to hold back the improvement of transport services in our country. Indeed, several areas remained ever so remote and isolated, hardly capable of lifting themselves from backwardness, let alone contribute to the nation's advancement.

Today, such important programmes in the national construction process like the villagization and resettlement schemes, geared as they are to giving a new life to formerly isolated masses of the peasantry naturally require the provision of improved transport services in order to bear greater results. Of course, the challenge of linking all parts of the country through a network of roads and an improved system of transportation remains formidable.

In spite of this, however, the nation will continue to exert relentless efforts to meet the challenge. Although she faces limitations in financial resources and despite the ever-increasing cost of construction, the PDRE has taken up the construction of rural infrastructure on a priority basis. The fact that the country urgently needs a vast network of roads and feeder roads had been given due attention in the Ten-Year Perspective Plan.

The Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority (ETCA) is doing all in its power to meet the challenging task of developing a reliable transport system for the whole country. A glance at the Authority's performance in the past decade or so indicates that it has achieved quite encouraging results.

During the first phase of the Ten-Year Perspective Plan—the 1985-86 period—ETCA completed the construction of 1,088 km of road networks out of an envisaged 1,593 km. The Authority is credited with having constructed 61.5 percent of the road networks of the country since 1952. Besides, it has built or modernized a few airports and bridges during the past few years. Similarly, the Public Transport Corporation is making resolute efforts to meet the ever growing transport demands of the country.

Obviously, road construction and development of transport system in general is a problem of prime concern in the national construction endeavours of many African countries. In this connection, experts stress the need for easing and resolving existing problems in inter-nation transport. The problem is believed to be particularly acute in the eastern African region where the development of road construction and maintenance is said to be not keeping pace with the increase in traffic.

As part of the developing countries' strivings to attain collective self-reliance against an unjust world economic order, the improvement of inter-nation transport is a great significance, especially when viewed in the framework of regional and sub-regional cooperation. As far as the PDRE is concerned, she is committed to the realization of viable transport system both in a national context and vis-a-vis effective regional and sub-regional co-operation.

Kenya

* Another Border Clash Reported With Uganda

34000601a Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
13 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Warambo Owino: "Arms Smuggler Killed; Security Men Open Fire on Gangsters at Border"]

[Text] Kenyan security forces in Busia on Tuesday night shot and killed a member of a suspected group of armed smugglers who tried to enter country with an assorted of goods from Uganda.

Busia District Commissioner, Mr Barrack Aduwo, confirmed the incident but said the circumstances under which the suspect died were still under investigation.

He said that there was no exchange of fire during the incident, which occurred between 8 pm and 9 pm on Tuesday night.

Reports from the border yesterday said that large group of suspected smugglers armed with automatic rifles approached the Busia border post and tried to force their way into Kenya.

The report further said that part of the group attempted to push security officers into a corner while the others forced their way. A fight ended in the course of which security officers shot and killed one of them.

The other members of the group were said to have run away. The group was attempting to smuggle into the country an assortment of goods which included piles of second hand cloths, radio cassettes and TVs.

In an interview, with the KENYA TIMES yesterday, the District Commissioner, Mr Aduwo said he had been informed that the group was approaching the border post when two security officers ordered them to stop and declare their mission.

He said the group then scuttled in different directions with security men pursuing them. They were later traced to a house where they had sought refuge.

"When the security men arrived at the house, the suspect tried to attack them and that is when one of them was killed," he said.

He said it was not immediately known under what circumstances the suspect was killed, and that the matter was under investigation.

The body of the suspect was taken to Busia hospital mortuary early yesterday, before being taken to Bungoma.

Somalia

Amendment To Allow Multi-Party System Announced

NC 908094389 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Mogadishu, Aug 30 (AFP)—A multi-party system is to be introduced into Somalia through an amendment to the constitution in the one-party East African country, the official Somali news agency SONNA announced Wednesday.

The party's Central Committee backed the proposals unanimously on Wednesday evening, the agency said.

President Mohamed Siad Barre, who has been in power for two decades, will appoint a national committee to amend the constitution which bans opposition parties.

President Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, has been battling against anti-government riots here in the capital where 24 people have died since July 14, according to official figures.

The opposition says more than 1,500 have died.

Major-General Siad Barre left Mogadishu on Wednesday for Libya with his foreign minister Abdirahman Jama Barre, official sources here said, to attend celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

Minister on Security Situation, Opposition

NC3008084389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Aug (MENA)—Dr Hussein Sheikh Abdurahman, Somali defense minister [name and title as received], has emphasized that the security situation in his country is calm and that there are no serious problems. He denied reports that the situation there has deteriorated.

In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today, the Somali minister said that some armed skirmishes took place between security forces and

opposition elements in the northern province recently but that these skirmishes did not pose any threat and are now under control.

The Somali defense minister accused opposition elements in his country of not responding to and ignoring Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's declaration of his readiness to negotiate with any Somali anywhere and without preconditions. He said that the opposition has not yet defined its stand on this offer or its demands on the government.

Mogadishu Curfew 'Lifted Completely'

EA2908172389 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] A statement released by the Ministry of Interior of the Somali Democratic Republic today announced that the curfew in the city of Mogadishu had been lifted completely, now that peace and security in the city had been ensured.

A statement from the Ministry of Interior praised the security forces and members of the public living in the Baydhaq Region for the manner in which they had cooperated with the curfew order. The curfew was imposed on 14 July, after troublemakers, hiding under the cloak of religion, had caused disturbances in areas of Hodan District, Mogadishu.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation Feted

EA2908175089 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0330 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Comrade Mahmoud Shire Ismail, the chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, hosted a dinner party at the Towfiq Hotel last night for the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions delegation which is currently visiting the country, and is led by Mr Erkem Zhakselekov. Comrade Omar Abdullahi Mohamed Jirde, the SONNA correspondent accompanying the delegation, said that the dinner party went well. The chairman and the leader of the delegation held discussions on the further strengthening of relations between the trade union organizations of Somalia and the Soviet Union and on international issues. [passage omitted]

Uganda

* Ethiopia Asks for Help in Peace Effort

34000602a Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
5 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by Eva Lubwama: "Ethiopian Envoy Lobbies Uganda's Support"]

[Text] The Ethiopian Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Legesse Wolde-Marian has called on Ugandans to support the initiative by the Ethiopian Government towards a peaceful solution of the problem of Eritrea.

In an exclusive interview with THE NEW VISION, in Kampala, at the week-end, the Nairobi-based Envoy said Ethiopia had all the expectations that Uganda would support them in their bid to bring total peace in his country.

Mr Legesse had teamed up with an Ethiopian delegation to rally support and also to brief President Museveni on the initiative undertaken by the Ethiopian government in bringing about peace in the troubled Eritrean region of Ethiopia. Mr Legesse said that the Ethiopians are banking on the excellent relationship between the two countries to see that all that is done, maintains peaceful Ethiopia in totality. [as published]

The new peace initiative comprises six points designed to bring about talks between the government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Movement (EPLM). The EPLM and the Tigrean Movement have been fighting the Ethiopian government for the last 28 years.

Summing up the background of the problem, Mr Legesse said that these provinces for thousands of years had been part of Ethiopia until a time when the colonialists came in and, through the years, created a federation of Eritrea. But at the departure of the colonialists in early sixties, a referendum was held, where the majority of the Eritreans opted for the dissolving of the federation. Only a handful of people wanted what they deemed as "independence".

Mr Legesse explained that due to the light-heartedness of the government then, they overlooked the potential of those who wanted "independence" from the rest of Ethiopia. Because nothing was done over the years, momentum was gained and more people in the region went in for "independence" after a lot of "brain washing".

This move, he said, led to loss of life and property as time went on. However, since the revolution in 1974, the present government had taken a number of steps to quash the problem, but the two movements have held their grounds.

He said on a number of occasions, the government had tried to get the groups in Eritrea together to stop hostilities. Such attempts were initiated in 1974 by government officials, elders of the administrative region and in 1975 the provisional military administrative council made a similar move. Other efforts were made in 1976, and nine rounds of talks on the issue were carried out between 1982 and 1985.

The recent move on June 5, 1989 has been the six point new peace initiative which basically calls for a meeting for peaceful talks, talks without any preconditions; the talks to be conducted in the presence of an observer to be selected by mutual consent; the peace talks to be in public and the talks to begin on a date and venue to be mutually agreed upon and to take other additional measures that would help the process of talks to bring about peace.

He said, however, the Eritrean Movement has rebuffed the six points. Mr Legesse explained that the problem arose from the point that refers to 'talks begin without any preconditions'.

Mr Lesesse said, there is no country that could agree to hold talks with a group that intended to dismember any part of the country. He stressed that the issue at stake is to unite Ethiopia but not to disunite it.

He agreed that Ethiopia is now spending almost 45 percent of its income on war efforts, something which is crippling the country's economy. He also agreed in part that some army men are deserting in Eritrea but that this is mainly due to pressure being put on them and the "brain washing" campaign underway by the enemies.

On the coup that was foiled by the people's army recently, Mr Legesse said that it goes to show how popular the government is and that the people have appreciated what the government has tried to do.

Asked about the strict control on political activities and the Press, Mr Legesse said, it all depends on what angle one views it. He explained that, if one sees it from the Western world angle, it is bound to be seen as negative, but in the context of the Ethiopian constitution, people are free to criticise government machinery constructively.

On the economic relationship between Uganda and Ethiopia, Mr Legesse said that Ethiopia strongly supports the barter trade system, and he personally admired President Museveni for initiating the system which should be emulated by African States continuously lacking the foreign exchange for international trade.

Ethiopia, he added, had a lot of wares and especially salt which he felt could be exchanged for other items in Uganda.

The snag, he observed, however, was transport where the easiest means could have been by road.

Mr Legesse said Ethiopia hoped that Uganda would join hands with other countries like the EEC, the eastern block and other African States to support it in bringing about political stability for all the people of Ethiopia.

*** Government To Continue To Execute Soldiers**

34000600a Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
8 Jul 89 p 2

[Article: "Executions To Continue in Uganda"]

[Text] Kampala, Friday—The Uganda Government will ignore protests from civil rights groups and continue its policy of executing soldiers convicted of capital crimes, it was reported today.

THE STAR, a weekly newspaper said Attorney-General George Kanyeihamba delivered that message on Wednesday at a meeting with Foreign diplomats accredited to Uganda.

A number of human rights organisations, including Amnesty International, have protested the policy, which the government insists is necessary to maintain order in the military.

Meanwhile, rebel activity has halted air and ground traffic to the West Nile region of northwestern Uganda, the newspaper NEW VISION reported today.

The government-owned paper said the army has halted traffic bound for the region at Massindi, about 160 kilometres from Kampala.

Among vehicles stranded at Massindi, the paper said, were eight trucks carrying relief supplies to starving residents of the west Nile region (AP).

De Klerk, Pik Botha To Meet Lesotho Leader

*MB2908100189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 29 SAPA—Acting State President Mr F.W. de Klerk is to meet another African head of state tomorrow, the fourth he has met in less than a month.

Hard on the heels of visits to the leaders of Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia, Mr de Klerk is to hold discussions with the chairman of Lesotho's military council, Major-General J.M. Lekhanya, in Pretoria.

The meeting will also be attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Today Mr Botha was holding discussions at Jan Smuts Airport with the foreign minister of Lesotho, Colonel Thaabe Letsie, regarding the Lesotho highlands water scheme. Also present is the minister of water affairs, Mr Gert Kotze.

MDM Plans More 'Defiant Actions'

*MB2708200289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1929 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 27 SAPA—Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) "education sector spokesmen" today revealed a whole list of further defiant actions which have been planned for the next two weeks.

Despite a police ban on an "education summit" in the Peninsula this weekend, a summit went ahead at four separate undisclosed venues, said MDM spokesmen who declined to give their names today at a press briefing in the Lutheran Church Youth Centre in Athlone.

The forthcoming defiance had been agreed on at the four summit meetings of teachers, high school pupils, college and university students, and academics.

"On September 2 all sectors of the education movement have unanimously agreed to participate in the MDM march on Parliament under the banner "the people shall govern", one of the spokesmen said.

Colonel Jac de Vries, a police liaison spokesman from Pretoria, said any gathering in the vicinity of Parliament was illegal, and police would act on any break of the law.

The MDM said that throughout this week, students would link up with organisations in their areas to do "door-to-door" work relating to a boycott of the September 6 election and support for the workers opposed to the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

From tomorrow to Wednesday, 100 South Cape Students Congress members would fast in support of "The Bongoletu Three" facing the death penalty.

At 11am on Wednesday there would be a church service, also for "the three", in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, followed by pickets.

Tomorrow at 2pm a delegation of educationalists, including Professor Jakes Gerwel, Dr Stuart Saunders, and Mr Franklin Sonn would try to meet the commissioner of police for discussions.

On August 31 the Democratic Teachers' Association (DETU) plan to march on the Department of Education and Training Offices. Also, the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (UDUSA) would have a mass meeting on Thursday at a venue still to be confirmed. At this meeting, some comment would be made on First National Bank's role in sponsoring the World XV Tour.

On September 1 there would be "regional student rallies", with pickets and placards demonstrations by teachers and academics. On September 2 DETU would have a "victory rally" to celebrate the reinstatement of five previously suspended teachers.

Mock-elections would be held in schools on September 4, and Cape democrats would have a rally in the City Hall at 8pm.

Students had agreed to support "any proposed stayaway call that might be made" on September 5 and 6. No such call had been made at this stage, the MDM spokesman said. Students should discuss with parents "the possibility of candle-lit periods" between 8pm and 9pm on September 1-6.

Asked whether all these protests were expected to take place peacefully, the MDM responded that if they did not, "the violence will not come from our side".

Steps were being taken to try to identify, through affidavits from school pupils, the "agents provocateurs" who were provoking and instigating violent actions, one of the spokesmen said.

Colonel de Vries said there would not be any violence from the police's side either.

"We do not use violence, we use legal force, and we only use as much as is permitted by law, and only when it is necessary," Colonel de Vries said.

ANC's Nzo Reacts to Kaunda-De Klerk Talks

*MB2908195489 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The meeting between Zambia's President Kaunda and the South African leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk is being remarked on for the absence from the agenda of the ANC's [African National Congress] conditions for talks with the Pretoria government. They were adopted with much publicity at an OAU mini-summit chaired by Zambia last week. What President Kaunda did say after yesterday's meeting was that he has no disagreement

with Mr de Klerk's post-election plan for South Africa, which has been widely denounced by anti-apartheid groups.

The ANC secretary general, Alfred Nzo, is in London today. Elizabeth Ohene asked him if he had been surprised by the Zambian president's statement.

[Begin recording] [Nzo] Well, I have not heard that. I haven't the pleasure of listening to that kind of statement. President Kaunda has promised that after discussions with De Klerk he would brief the African National Congress and the Frontline States. It is possible that during the course of that meeting we shall perhaps get a clearer understanding of that kind of statement, and only then it will be possible, if it is necessary to make a comment at all. Just now I do not know what transpired.

[Ohene] Nobody knows what transpired, but it seems he didn't hear anything with which he disagrees. Would that be something that would surprise you? What do you think De Klerk could have told him?

[Nzo] If we recall what De Klerk has been talking about ever since he came into power, De Klerk has always given an impression that as a new president of racist South Africa he is going to do everything possible to resolve that situation peacefully. Now, (?it looks) like that. (?He has then) given the impression that we are about to witness some change.

[Ohene] You reckon President Kaunda was taken by some sweet words, then?

[Nzo] No, no, no. You see, I am not called upon to comment on what President Kaunda said. I am talking of what I know of De Klerk. As I said, we shall be in a position to have any view about the discussions after we have been briefed by President Kaunda.

[Ohene] What about the meeting in the first place? Were you happy with it? Do you think it was a good idea? Of course you are not going to dictate to President Kaunda whom he meets and whom he doesn't meet, but, you know, he is your friend, he is your host. Do you think it was a good idea?

[Nzo] No, no, no. Perhaps if we had been given the opportunity to comment on it we might have made a comment. But, you see, what happened is President Kaunda made it clear that he was meeting De Klerk as the president of Zambia.

[Ohene] Yes, he was meeting him as president of Zambia, but he is your friend, he is your host. Do you think it was a good idea for him to meet Mr de Klerk?

[Nzo] Mr Kaunda can meet anybody he wishes to.

[Ohene] He certainly can. But do you think it was a good idea for him to meet him?

[Nzo] I am not prepared to comment on that comment that you have made.

[Ohene] This document that the OAU has now adopted, do you think that we are moving to the point where the OAU is going to say that they recognize you as the sole and only legitimate liberation group in South Africa? Is that what we are moving toward?

[Nzo] Well, we (?would) of course be happy if that were to take place, but the issue of the sole recognition of the ANC is not on the cards insofar as that document is concerned. It is not on the cards at all. Of course, what will happen in the future, I suppose, will [words indistinct] by the OAU and if the OAU could reach the position of saying that the ANC is the sole liberation movement, certainly that will make us happy because that will accord with the reality (?in fact).

[Ohene] How is Mr Oliver Tambo? You must have seen him since he came to London.

[Nzo] Yes, I was satisfied with the fact that he is proceeding, he is improving rather well. And what is more, you see, our president is resting. He was rather overworked. The pressures of our struggle are too great, and we are hoping that rest will greatly accelerate the process of his regaining his (?strength) and coming back into active service again.

[Ohene] Do you have any idea when he might be out of hospital?

[Nzo] No, that I don't have, unfortunately not. [end recording]

Radio Urges Regional Cooperation, Negotiation

*MB3008054189 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 30 Aug 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Southern Africa is increasingly looking to political partnerships to address its many and complex problems.

These problems embrace both political and economic issues, but the accent at the moment is on resolving conflict situations. Where such conflict situations exist, as in Angola and Mozambique, governments are placing less emphasis on internal settlement initiatives and greater reliance on drawing other governments into a partnership of negotiation and cooperation to end conflict.

This is to be seen in the involvement of Zaire, South Africa, and Zambia in efforts to end the civil war in Angola as well as in a similar multilateral peace effort in Mozambique.

Accompanying this trend is acknowledgement by southern African leaders that South African participation is important, and in some respects essential, for the success of the partnership.

Eloquent testimony of this is the facilitating role played in the Angolan peace initiative by the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, during his visits to Zaire and Zambia in the past few days.

As we noted in comment yesterday, Mr de Klerk's meeting with President Kaunda in Livingstone on Monday highlighted the pivotal role that South Africa, as the regional superpower, is beginning to play in facilitating progress towards a stable dispensation in southern Africa.

The ending of conflict situations is one dimension of the stabilization goal for the subcontinent. Another is stabilization through economic growth and development. And here, too, South Africa has a pivotal role to play.

In a landmark speech in Newcastle this week, Mr de Klerk proposed a joint strategy in southern Africa to bring about prosperity and economic development. South Africa, he said, would play a leading role in formulation such a joint strategy.

Mr de Klerk said he had made it clear to President Kaunda in Livingstone that any agreement for development in the region would have to be based on noninterference in the affairs of participating countries.

Following the Livingstone meeting, this principle is now reaffirmed and firmly entrenched in South Africa's interaction with her neighbors. The economic interaction between South and southern Africa is well known and well documented. It is widely recognized that southern Africa stands to benefit enormously from a partnership with South Africa that is directed at concerted action to dislodge the logjam of economic decline and stagnation that is found in much of the subcontinent.

But for growth and prosperity, active participation is also necessary from governments and institutions abroad. Substantial injections of investment capital in South and southern Africa are needed—not disinvestment and sanctions.

This is one way in which South Africans will benefit from a joint strategy for economic development in the region.

Greater political and economic stability in our neighbors will also impact beneficially on our own situation. Of particular importance is the need to stabilize South Africa's relationships with the states of southern Africa. As indicated by Mr de Klerk's recent meetings with the presidents of Mozambique, Zaire, and Zambia and his meeting today with the head of government of Lesotho, this stabilization process is well under way. And southern Africa must be the starting point for a broader stabilization of our interstate relations with the continent, and the world beyond.

Activist Seeks U.S. Help in Lifting Restrictions

MB2808114189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1037 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 28 SAPA—Anti-apartheid church leader, Dr Beyers Naude, has asked the American Government to put pressure on the South African authorities in a bid to secure the lifting of restrictions on hundreds of political activists.

Dr Naude, an arch-foe of the government, made the appeal in 30-minute talks with American Consul General Mr Peter Chaveas. Mr Chaveas was "sympathetic" to the cause of the activists" and said his government would take appropriate action, the church leader told newsmen in Johannesburg.

He said Mr Chaveas did not specify the nature of the action his government would take or made any promises, but said he would convey the matter to the American ambassador.

The American Government was the "most powerful government" that could apply meaningful pressure on the South African authorities, Dr Naude said.

He said the restrictions imposed on more than 1000 political activists on release from detention had spawned grave personal problems for those concerned. In one example, former UDF [United Democratic Front] Executive Daniel Montsitsi, who was released on February 17, gave up his job as education officer at the Adult Education Centre in Soweto because of the curbs.

Mr Montsitsi, who is required under the restrictions to report to police twice every day, applied unsuccessfully to the minister of law and order for a relaxation of the restrictions.

"I wish to advise that relaxation of (your) restriction order cannot be granted at this stage," Mr Adriaan Vlok said in a letter in June. Mr Montsitsi accompanied Dr Naude to the talks with Mr Chaveas, but could not speak to the press in accordance with government orders. He heads a family of seven and cares for his two brothers and his parents who are pensioners. His wife has since supported the family.

Dr Naude said he was using Mr Montsitsi's case to highlight the plight of restricted people at large and the severity of the restrictions.

In September last year three prominent detainees fled from the Johannesburg Hospital and sought sanctuary at the American Consulate in a dash for freedom.

The three, including UDF Acting General Secretary Mohammed Valli, won a pledge from the authorities they would not be re-arrested or placed under restrictions. Mr Valli, one of the masterminds behind the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] defiance campaign, has since been re-arrested.

Natal UDF, Inkatha Factions Vow To End Clashes*MB2808142589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1314 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Durban Aug 28 SAPA—In the most significant peace move set in the Natal-KwaZulu political violence, United Democratic Front [UDF] and Inkatha fighters from Shongweni's Valley of Death yesterday laid down their weapons after two years of bitter conflict in a reconciliation bid largely arranged by the South African Police [SAP].

About 700 people gathered at a school in Shongweni to witness leaders of the two groups announce that they wanted to work for peace and re-build the devastated valley.

People cheered as Mr Thulani Zulu, acknowledged UDF leader, and the chairman of the local Inkatha branch, Mr Victor Sibisi, shook hands then embraced to signal the end of the hostilities.

The two men then shook hands with Captain Ray Harrauld of the SAP, who played a major role in bringing the two sides together Brigadier Gerrit Viljoen, in charge of combating unrest in Natal and KwaZulu, gave the Shongweni peace process his full backing.

Estimates of the deaths in the valley vary, but begin from 150 killed in the fighting. Of these about 70 occurred this year. Last year, 1,800 pupils enrolled at the three schools in the area. This year the schools are all closed. Now there is hope that with the peace pact, the schools can re-open.

A river running through the valley divided Inkatha-held territory from that occupied by the UDF.

About 17,000 of the 4,000 inhabitants have fled the violence as refugees, leaving hundreds of houses empty and looted as in any battle zone.

The SAP recently moved into the abandoned Charles Memorial School and set up a strongpoint there.

Captain Harrauld arranged for the UDF and Inkatha to hold their own meetings and he met the leaders. The outcome was yesterday's peace meeting. People said yesterday they did not want the SAP to leave the area. UDF members praised the SAP for being unbiased in their work. Captain Harrauld told the peace meeting the only way to restore order "was to get the people together".

"The only way we are able to settle our differences is to get together and to negotiate and talk," he said.

A South African Defence Force, [SADF] officer told the meeting that the SADF was there to ensure that the peace initiative continued.

Inkatha and UDF people at the peace meeting said they had never seen the two sides together peacefully before.

After the meeting the two sides joined together to sing Nkosi Sikelela iAfrika [God Bless Africa].

Police Detain 2 Western Cape Activists*MB2808194989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1932 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 28 SAPA—Two prominent figures in the Mass Democratic Movement in the western Cape—Mr Trevor Manuel and Mr Bulelani Ngcuka—were arrested at their homes early this morning.

This was confirmed today by Mrs Lynne Matthews, Mr Manuel's wife, and Mrs Phumzile Ngcuka, Mr Ngcuka's wife.

Mrs Matthews said her husband had indicated to her before his detention that, should he be detained, he would immediately go on a hunger strike in accordance with a decision that all 20 western Cape restricted persons had taken.

"He said we can tell the world that he will be starting his hunger strike." She said Mr Manuel was being held in the Manenberg Police Station cells.

He had been taken at about 4.45am today from his Athlone home, Mrs Matthews said, and was being held under Section 3.1 of the emergency regulations.

Mrs Ngcuka said her husband had been taken from his home in Guguletu at about 5am this morning, also apparently in terms of the emergency regulations. She did not know where her husband was being held, but thought it might be in the central city because the men who took him apparently came from there. She doubted whether her husband would embark on a hunger strike at this stage, as she knew of no decision obligating him to do so. Mr Bulelani Ngcuka, who is a lawyer, is not one of the restrictees.

The executive of the justice and peace commission of the archdiocese of Cape Town said it was angry at the detentions, particularly that of Mr Manuel who "only hours before, shared very deeply his own vision and commitment to a non-racial, united, democratic SA [South Africa] at mass on Sunday [27 August] at the Regina Coeli Catholic Church in Athlone, and later took part in a peaceful procession" (organised by the commission).

"For this reason we feel particularly close to his wife and two children and share their suffering," said a statement released by chairman Mr Joe Samuels.

Pretoria Defiance Campaign Continues*MB2808103789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Pretoria Aug 28 SAPA—Shootings and a petrol bomb attack marked today's defiance campaign in Pretoria to desegregate public transport.

Twelve shots were fired at campaign organiser the Rev Ivor Jenkin's home last night, sending him and his family into hiding, while seven shots were fired at the home of Mr Louis Bredenkamp, member of several extra-parliamentary organisations.

A petrol-bomb attack was made on the home of Miss Alet Schoon, 21, a member of Students for a Democratic Society. A car on the premises was burnt out.

In Laudium, half bricks were thrown at Transvaal Indian Congress Vice-President Mr A.R. Dawood.

The campaign went ahead, however, despite telephonic and documentary death threats by a Mr "De la Rey" of the "White Wolves" against Rev Jenkins.

No Blacks managed to board buses, as bus drivers either shut the pneumatic doors in their faces or drove past stops, not even picking up whites. [passage omitted]

Organisers said the only "non-whites" who managed to board a bus were two Indians, who travelled into town from Proclamation Hill. Organisers declined to name them because of the threats.

Bus inspectors were in radio contact with each other, and patrolled the bus routes since early today. [passage omitted]

Police Arrest 3 Blacks on 'Whites-Only' Bus

*MB2808164989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1629 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 28 SAPA—Police arrested three black men who tried to catch a "whites-only" bus in Pretoria this afternoon on a charge of "conspiracy", and briefly detained two photographers who allegedly captured their action.

Photographers Anna Zieminski of Afrapix and Walter Pitso of the PRETORIA NEWS were released after being held for a brief period.

A police spokesman, Lt Hennie Crowther, said the photographers had allegedly contravened the media emergency regulations of June 9, which prohibit the photographing of a police action. He said police would process their film and remove any shots depicting the police action.

Uniformed police removed the three would-be passengers from the first step of a bus they had boarded in Church Street, outside the OK Bazaars, at 4.15pm.

The trio had just stepped into the bus when a number of uniformed policemen, who had been watching them from the pavement, walked up, took them by their arms, and said: "Please come with us".

They were placed in one of a number of police vehicles that lined the street. Police said they would be charged with "conspiracy".

White bus passengers watched the arrests with the same looks of bemusement they had displayed this morning when participants in the "Standing for the Truth" defiance campaign unsuccessfully tried to board buses, in a bid to desegregate public transport in the NP [National Party]-controlled city.

The bus service's strategy this morning was to shut the pneumatic bus doors in their faces, or not stop at all, ignoring even white passengers. This afternoon the first blacks who managed to board a bus were arrested by waiting police.

Integration Campaign To Continue

*MB2908120289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 29, SAPA—Diplomats are to intervene today on behalf of the three members of the "Stand for the Truth" campaign who were arrested yesterday when they tried to board a whites-only bus during peak-hour.

It is understood that diplomats would be contacting the Department of Foreign Affairs to discuss the arrest of the three men.

A photographer from the PRETORIA NEWS was detained along with the men.

The organisers said today the campaign, aimed at dismantling apartheid on public transport, would continue, as planned, until Sunday.

A police spokesman, Colonel Vic Haynes, confirmed that three men were arrested yesterday in terms of Section 18 of Act 17 of 1956 and would appear in court today on conspiracy charges.

They include a Pretoria Council of Churches Field and Reconciliation member, the Reverend Gideon Makhanya, and restricted Pretoria Council of Churches worker, Mr Sandy Lebeso and Mr David Setsepa.

Riot police maintained a high profile at the bus stops when the men, with but tickets in their possession, tried to board a Rietfontein bus in Church Street at 4.16pm.

The PRETORIA NEWS photographer, Mr Walter Pitso, was taken to a police van when riot police arrested the three men.

The four men were then taken to the Pretoria Central Police Station where Mr Pitso was released after his film and camera were confiscated.

The campaign, which enters its second day, got off to a slow start this morning with organisers of the campaign and municipal officials monitoring the situation.

No black person tried to board the white municipal buses. Police vans escorted some of the buses through the area.

Municipal officials said small crowds of white and black people collected near bus terminals in Silverton and Church Square, but no one tried to illegally board the buses.

In a statement issued by the campaign committee they said yesterday's launch accomplished the aim of the campaign—"to highlight and prove that apartheid is not dead in Pretoria."

The campaign committee offered to help the city council find a way of desegregating public transport adding that it would only be a matter of time.

In at least one instance, six members of Pretoria's defiance campaign against apartheid yesterday succeeded in boarding a bus in Proklamasie Heuwel and rode all the way into town without further incident, even though the bus was followed by a police vehicle.

Four members of Koinonia, who wanted to remain anonymous, tried unsuccessfully to board a municipal bus at 4.15pm yesterday.

Their group comprised one Indian, one black woman and two whites.

Earlier the same day the Indian was involved in another incident in which he, a friend and four whites attempted to board a bus.

28 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2808111989

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Give De Klerk Election Mandate—As the 6 September election approaches, "the National Party appears to be recovering lost ground and is far more confident than it was that it will do well," remarks Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 August in a page 6 editorial. "One need hardly look beyond the emergence of Mr F.W. de Klerk, the acting state president, as a leader in his own right, for an explanation of this change in mood and fortune." "The electorate understands his sincerity, his integrity, his charm and his astuteness." "Mr de Klerk deserves not only a chance, but the strong mandate he requires to put his plans into effect. Do not let him down, for he is truly the man of today with the vision of the new South Africa of tomorrow."

Defiance Campaign Unites 'Radical' Forces—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 August says in its page 6 editorial the situation in the country "is even worse than 1984-86, since radical forces which are normally opposed to each other are being brought together in the defiance campaign." It warns the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) to "appreciate the seriousness of Mr de Klerk's warning. If it does not halt its defiance campaign, it will bring a tough response from the government." The "present unrest must be snuffed

out before it escalates into a replay of that awful period. There must be peace so that there can be change, for without peace what hope can there be of a new South Africa for all its people?"

SATURDAY STAR

Plan for Multiracial Rule—"There will be no peace so long as radicals are able to mobilise righteous and angry people to challenge racism on the beaches, on the playing fields, in schools, and in the suburbs," declares Harvey Tyson in his page 10 "Undercurrent Affairs" column in Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 26 August. "The government has no sensible choice but to get rid of the Separate Amenities Act and all other laws which enshrine racism." "The new state president's 'new era' can begin only after creating a climate for talks about talks." "Mr de Klerk needs to emphasise, not what divides South Africans, but what they have in common." Black South Africans must be free to "choose their leaders for a negotiating process. The ANC [African National Congress] says it represents 'the black masses'. Let them prove it." "The bold approach is simply to recognise publicly that effective multiracial rule is inevitable by the year 2000—and to plan for it."

THE STAR

De Klerk 'Lucky' African Leaders Meet With Him—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 August says F.W. de Klerk "should consider himself lucky" his talks with regional leaders "were not aborted by African leaders angered by the repressive action of the South African Police against anti-apartheid demonstrators." "It is important that Mr de Klerk lives up to the hopes which support him at these summits. The South African public want leadership that will take them out of their beleaguered circumstances. The only way to get there is through accelerated reforms to remove race discrimination at every level."

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Document Not 'Unpromising' Start—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 27 August in a page 24 editorial refers to the African National Congress negotiation guidelines adopted by the OAU, saying "on a surprising number of points it coincides with positions taken inside South Africa, even by the NP [National Party]. True, The ANC/OAU has broadened preconditions and it is woefully deficient in defining economic policy and in dealing with the legitimate fears of minorities. Much Marxist jargon is retained. The use of military terms like 'ceasefire' and 'termination of armed hostilities' is clearly designed to convey the false impression that its authors (anxious to keep up with the Mugabes) have been victors in a war. Talk of an 'interim government' and references to the role of the international community are clearly intended to get a Resolution 435-type bandwagon rolling. But, flawed though it may be, the document must be seen for what it is: an

opening position. Tough talk lies ahead but—given the futility of past strategies—this is not an unpromising start."

SUNDAY TIMES

De Klerk Must Implement Change in Country—"Many of the current happenings in southern Africa were unthinkable a few short years ago—and that is one of the most heartening things about them," says a second editorial on page 24 of SUNDAY TIMES. Acting State President F.W. de Klerk's meeting with regional leaders like Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko "is a pointer to an emerging pattern of new realities." "The successes so far have been remarkable" but "Pretoria will not be a long-distance runner unless sensible practices of good neighborliness are implemented at home. Mr de Klerk's time has come to show his hand in Ulundi, Soweto, Mamelodi and Guguletu."

NP Needs New Rubicon Boat—Colin Eglin, the Democratic Party (DP) MP for Sea Point, writes on the same page: The NP "is a hierarchy-led coalition of old-time conservatives, present-day fence-sitters and democrats-in-slow-motion." Eglin believes that if there is a hung parliament the "old-time conservatives will gravitate towards the Conservative Party (CP), while the fence-sitters and the democrats-in-slow-motion will be nudged into seeking some form of realignment with the Democratic Party." F.W. de Klerk "has no more chance of crossing the Rubicon in the National Party's boat than Mr P.W. Botha had before him. What Mr de Klerk will need if he is to cross the Rubicon is another boat. Or, at the very least, a number of very powerful Democratic Party oarsmen capable of propelling him to the other side."

SUNDAY STAR

NP 'Smooth-Tongued Racist'—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 16 of Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 27 August "the reason the National Party—those smooth-tongued racists—will forever keep asking for six months, then five years and so on regardless of the 41 years they have already squandered, is simply that everything they do is based on racism. They are obsessed with protecting so-called 'group' rights, which simply means retaining racism."

Editorial Compares De Klerk to Chameleon—The page 18 editorial claims F.W. de Klerk "appears determined to try to shake hands while keeping his fists clenched." "For a party peddling the negotiated route to peace, the NP has a lot to learn about creating the right climate. People with the sting of teargas in their eyes and throats choke on the words negotiation and reconciliation." "Mr de Klerk's strong stand on beach apartheid two weeks before the election may buy him a vote or two but will do little to bring negotiations closer. It also highlights his fundamental lack of credibility. The suspicion and distrust which Mr de Klerk deplores are generated by precisely the kind of contradiction between NP words and NP deeds which emerges so clearly this week. Like a

chameleon that changes its colour to match its surroundings, Mr de Klerk presents the reasonable face of reconciliation to some and the brutal face of oppression to others." SUNDAY STAR believes De Klerk's "tough action" on beach apartheid "will continue to be ruinous for the country as a whole. South Africa cannot afford the consequences of election gimmicks."

BUSINESS DAY

NP 'Limp-Wristed' About Economic Discipline—Editor Ken Owen writes on page 10 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 August a new South African Government will have to act on three fronts: "hold international pressures at bay, or at least retard them; deal with the gathering internal forces of resistance in ways that do not precipitate either sanctions or internal conflict; and restore the strength of the nation." "The Nationalists have been very tough in dealing with the ANC, which is enfeebled to the point of death; they have been very tough in dealing with school children, clerics, Black Sash ladies and students armed with the local equivalent of cobble stones. They are good at the bully-boy stuff. But when it comes to any action that demands self-discipline, or sacrifice, or risk, or endurance, they are a self-indulgent, limp-wristed lot."

SOWETAN

Unions Pursue 'United Action'—"One of the most significant moves by extra-parliamentary opposition groups in South Africa is the workers' campaign which led to the summit that brought the two labour federations—COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and NACTU [National Council of Trade Unions]—together at Shareworld over the weekend," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 August. "Among the more revealing features of the talks was the fact of the two union federations pursuing united action against the apartheid system and the responsible manner in which the deliberations were held." This workers' summit "tells the government and the world that the struggle for justice has become more sophisticated and more effective than ever before."

RAPPORT

De Klerk Reform Commitment 'Hopeful'—Referring to F. W. de Klerk's speech in Klerksdorp, Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 27 August says in a page 34 editorial "it is clearer a definite framework is taking shape" with regard to the NP's reform theories. "The certainty with which Mr de Klerk is going ahead establishing an intelligent vision for a new South Africa, and committing himself to realizing that vision, while the election day approaches, strikes a new, hopeful, and positive note among the many discordant political notes."

TRANSVALER

De Klerk 'Suitable' for Party Leadership—Gert Kotze writes in his "on close inspection" column on page 8 of

Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 24 August that "the yes-but voters who still have doubts about a vote for the NP, should no longer doubt. Not after the leader of the party put forward such a clear and honest future plan under critical questioning on Sunday. Actually Mr de Klerk did more than that: The television debate showed he is highly suitable to take over the leadership of the party and the country." "No other party has explained its future plans so clearly. The DP is still trying to sit comfortably on two chairs." "The CP is just as bad. Its claim it is the only representative of the Afrikaner people, is so far from the truth it no longer has any effect."

DIE BURGER

OAU Must Urge ANC To Abandon Violence—"If the OAU is serious that there should be dialogue in South Africa then it will have to abandon its one-eyed attitude," says Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 23 August in a page 16 editorial. "Its statements in Harare said all the pressure should be placed on South Africa to give in to the ANC's demands. However, there is no sign that the OAU is trying to convince the ANC to abandon violence. That is not good enough."

DP Shares Responsibility for Mass Movement Violence—A page 22 editorial in Cape Town Die Burger in Afrikaans on 24 August says "there is more and more evidence the so-called MDM is receiving direct instructions from the terrorist ANC with regard to its resistance plans that have already resulted in violence. It is the same MDM the DP is embracing, and that the DP asks in a confidential document should be handled with kid gloves." Minister Adriaan Vlok "warned at the beginning of the resistance that such behavior ultimately results in violence, to which the DP reacted scornfully. Now people have died, certain communities have been disrupted, and property has been damaged. Because they excuse the MDM the DP and its leaders must share co-responsibility for this and the voters should give them a beating at the polls."

BEELD

De Klerk To Put Stamp on Africa—"The greater the contact at senior level with African states, the better the mutual understanding," says Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 August in a page 12 editorial. "That is why Mr F.W. de Klerk's visit to Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko today is good news." "Mr de Klerk's approach is promising especially because he does not hesitate to show his determination to clearly put his stamp on Africa, even a week before the election."

29 Aug Press Review

MB2908112389

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Democrats Capitulate to ANC—"The Democratic Party is beginning to sound more and more like a political

boetie [little brother] of the African National Congress," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 August. That the DP "regurgitates ANC demands" makes THE CITIZEN wonder whether the DP "is even softer on that terrorist organisation than we had previously believed." DP coleader Wynand Malane "ignores the fact that the ANC wants nothing less than a hand over of power to the black masses and that if the ANC took over, it would create a Marxist one-party state as President Mugabe is doing in Zimbabwe." "Now that Dr de Beer and Dr Worrall have fallen in line with the ANC's demands, it is clear that the troika has capitulated in triplicate."

THE STAR

Editorial Urges Support for Democrats—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 August in a page 10 editorial says: "Give reform a chance, even if protest must be the dominant strategy for people without an effective vote. That is a concept, vital to the whole philosophy of change in South Africa, which should be supported by moderate voters in the coming general election." "The DP, conscious of its mediating role, has timeously chosen to emphasise the importance it has to all South Africans...a role that requires added voting support to give it relevance. In its weekend statement, it moved to regain public attention from globe-trotting Nationalist leader Mr F.W. de Klerk by focusing attention on domestic pain. End the emergency, repeal apartheid laws, release black leaders, negotiate with freed black groups, move towards a credible constitutional settlement. These are issues real to all South Africans, but issues that only registered voters are allowed to adjudicate. The DP deserves support—not for narrow party political reasons but because without it there may be no peaceful way."

BUSINESS DAY

Demonstrations Seek To Provoke State Violence—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 August in a page 14 editorial says it is "essential" for "all South Africans who occupy positions of moral leadership, in the churches and academies and in business, as much as in electoral positions, to denounce violence on all sides and to repudiate those who employ violence as a political instrument." "It does not require excessive cynicism to conclude that the demonstrations aimed at the elections (particularly in the lesser houses of Parliament) are intended to provoke state violence, and it does not require too much common sense to perceive that these demonstrations elicit the rightwing terrorism that has begun to manifest itself. This country is an inflammable mixture" and "for leaders of stature to condone or tolerate actions aimed at raising tensions is to confirm the judgment that we deserve each other."

SOWETAN

Summit Shows Workers Unanimity—Referring to the workers summit held in Johannesburg over the weekend Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 August says

in its page 6 editorial "the workers showed unusual unanimity in their opposition to last year's amendments to the Labour Relations Act." SOWETAN also points out there was "an expensive Supreme Court application when the workers asked for an order barring the police from their conference. It failed." This is "a clear demonstration that the government is guilty of misusing and wasting our resources, at a time when many are dying from hunger."

CAPE TIMES

Tougher Security Not Helpful—"In a space of little more than 48 hours, the sporadic incidents of unrest and violence and the largely peaceful demonstrations of civil defiance in the peninsula have started building to a 1985-1986 intensity of turmoil and destruction," observes the page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 25 August. CAPE TIMES believes "the government's apartheid policies" lie "at the crux of the conflict." "That puts Mr F.W. de Klerk on the spot as acting state president and chosen leader of the National Party [NP]. He says that apartheid is finished, but he seems prepared to see its all-too-visible manifestations drag the country back into a maelstrom. It's not good enough. And getting tougher on security will not help either, because it is precisely that tough line which is helping to stir things up. Voters should be in no doubt where the ultimate responsibility lies for saving the situation between now and September 6."

NP Needs Stronger Pressure From Left—"In the election end-game the embattled Nationalists are playing their only good card—the pleasing personality of Mr F.W. de Klerk, NP candidate for the presidency," writes Gerald Shaw in his "Political Survey" column on the same page. However, "it is the National Party's administration which is up for judgement, not the personal attributes of Mr de Klerk, the current favourite of big money in South Africa." "The Nationalist leadership, fearful of losses on both flanks, is evasive and ambiguous—looking the other way as Mr Adriaan Vlok's policemen with their dogs and whips go about driving citizens off the beaches or firing teargas at churchmen and others who are trying to keep the peace," and "unless there is a really impressive DP vote on September 6—and the NP faces much stronger pressure from the left than from the right—the trend to negotiation will be reversed as the country slides into endemic violence and, ultimately, economic collapse."

CITY PRESS

De Klerk Must Begin Charity at Home—"Acting State President F.W. de Klerk is on a goodwill mission to African independent states while his own country is on fire," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 27 August. "We were among the first people to encourage talks between Dr Klerk and other African leaders; but we must state that we believe charity has to begin at home." Government's reform policy is "becoming more intricate by the day. If they are sincere as they claim about doing away with apartheid,

why are they confronting people who want to help them fight the CP [Conservative Party]?" "We can only advise government not to try to swim against the tide. We also appeal for restraint from the police. Confrontation will result in violence. Dialogue, we believe, is the only solution to our problems."

TRANSVALER

CP Policy Promises Isolation—"The country's sportsmen and women—white and nonwhite—need have no more doubts about what will happen to them if the CP ever comes into power," says Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 25 August in a page 6 editorial. "What Dr Andries Treurnicht told a public meeting on Wednesday evening in this connection can only signify that a South Africa under CP rule will never again experience the privilege of international sport." "It is astounding that people in this country can still believe that any overseas sportsmen will be prepared to play against South Africans if total separation of the races is enforced in the country. Such a policy will isolate the country's sportsmen and women within mere weeks and months. But that is also precisely what will happen in every other sphere under a CP regime."

DIE BURGER

Government Finger on Radical Pulse—"When the government warned in May of this year that the ANC and its followers planned to disrupt the general election, the left-wing opposition complained the NP was trying to canvass votes through its alarmist propaganda," notes a page 26 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 25 August. "The sharp increase in unrest incidents since then shows the government does indeed have its finger on the pulse of the radical forces." "The MDM can deny, until it is blue in the face, that it is not responsible for violence, but the fact is that violence flourishes when a confrontationist climate is created. That is precisely what the MDM is doing. Nevertheless, it is still protected by the DP. It appears the DP is blind to what is happening in the country."

BEELD

Voters To Reject Democrats Over Links With Mass Movement—"If the DP leaders continue to protect the MDM as it is doing, we can already predict the voters will reject them with the violence with which their predecessors were rejected in the previous election," warns a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 28 August. "South Africa's security is too precious to entrust to people who play footsie footsie with organizations that threaten it openly. Look at the recent scandalous DP statement about the unrest in the Cape. What else is it but a defense of the unrest mischief makers' deeds, and a rejection of the government and police that are trying to control the unrest?"

THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

Editorial Compares Nujoma to Terror of Uganda's Amin—"There is no difference whatsoever between the terror reign of Idi Amin in Uganda and that of Sam Nujoma in Angola, judged by the horror stories told by ex-detainees of SWAPO," notes Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 25 August in its page 2 editorial. "Mr Jan de Wet of Action Christian National, this week warned that SWAPO had not yet renounced violence and it had not dissociated itself from its standpoint that SWA [South-West Africa] must be taken through the barrel of a gun. As things stand now we are certainly not experiencing a free and fair election campaign." Even Administrator General Louis Pienaar this week criticized the UN Transition Assistance Group for "not cooperating fully with his administration. The RSA had promised that if things go wrong, they would put an end to Resolution 435. What we are saying is, that things are not the way they ought to be and Southwesters must be on the alert as we are at present experiencing worse than just a plain election campaign."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Voter Registration Date Determines Nujoma Return—"The last of the trump cards are falling from the SWAPO hands with the approach of the election according to Resolution 435," says Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 25 August in a page 8 editorial. The editorial refers to the "mass hysteria that can be conjured around the return of a leader like Sam Nujoma. This expectation was stoked before the return of leaders like Hage Geingob, Theo Ben-Gurirab, and Hidipo Hamutenya. While they were expected to make the erongos tremble, it is now known they are only everyday politicians with everyday limitations, and have a great lag in the field of political experience." Now, "only Sam Nujoma remains," and "he cannot return when he wants to, or when there is a loaded political atmosphere. His return is determined by the voters registration closing date on 15 September." "Nujoma can hardly choose when he wants to return."

* Green Light Given for New Gold Mine

34000745a Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
11 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Article by Reinie Booysen: "Big New Mine All Set To Get the Go-Ahead"]

[Text] Analysts expect Anglovaal to give the final go-ahead, within the next year, for a large mine north of its Loraine operation in the Free State.

The new mine could eventually produce more than 26,500kg of gold a year, worth more than R900m at the current gold price.

An announcement today, that a detailed feasibility study and drilling programme had broadly confirmed the existence of large exploitable ore bodies in an area of about

12,300ha, has been interpreted as a signal that few obstacles remain to the development of the mine.

The announcement says what is still needed is a more detailed assessment of the ore body boundaries and reef/grade continuity in some areas. The impact of this assessment on "grade confidence limits in certain reefs" will then have to be considered.

It says an "on-going drilling programme is being directed to address these aspects, and shareholders will be informed when the results have been assessed in the new year.

"In the meantime, mine design and optimisation studies are proceeding." Analysts say the most likely site for the mine is on the farm Mariasdal, north-west of Loraine's mineral rights holding.

An Anglovaal subsidiary—Sun Prospecting and Mining—has more than R127m on its 37,000ha holdings north of Loraine, of which the southern portion was the subject of the detailed feasibility study.

A recent report by stockbroker Kaplan & Stewart shows most of the drilling is focused around Mariasdal. Four boreholes are being drilled on this farm, while another five are in the progress in the northern part of the Loraine lease, and in its mineral rights holding. A further three are being drilled immediately north of Mariasdal.

The report says: "The intensity of this drilling positive'y suggests evaluation drilling, but many of the rigs have been onsite for a year or more, so that values are probably available already and additional deflections are now being carried out. Furthermore, two of the rigs might be for precementation of shaft sites."

Later the report says: "The most telling information is that Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] has purchased servitudes from the farmers providing for a powerline from the Grootkop sub-station north-east of Loraine to within the farm Mariasdal.

"Eskom does not undertake such developments unless specifically requested by a potential client."

The detailed feasibility study was to examine whether it would be economic to establish a mine with an eventual milling rate of up to 5-million tons a year. According to Anglovaal chairman Basil Hersov's 1988 review, the overall gold recovery grade needed for economic viability would have to be more than the (then) current industry average of 5.3 g/t, as mining depths would vary between 2,700m and 4,400m.

Another Anglovaal subsidiary, Oribi Prospecting, spent R14m in the year to June 1988 on its 33,000ha option area, and budgeted to spend R8.5m during the 1989 year.

*** Four UMSA Executive Members Expelled**

34060745c Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
11 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Mzikayise Edom: "4 UMSA Officials Are Given the Boot"]

[Text] The United Municipalities of South Africa [UMSA] expelled four of its executive members for joining the Government-created National Forum [NF].

They are: vice-president Mr David Modiba, public relations officer Mr Edwin Motebang, chairman of the United Municipalities of the Transvaal, Mr Fanyana Mahlangu and executive member of the United Municipalities of the Orange Free State Mr Elias Mpholo.

Resign

Modiba is general-secretary of the NF and Motebang is its public relations officer.

They were sacked at a meeting of all UMSA affiliates held at Agisanang township near Sanieshof on Sunday.

UMSA president Mr Tom Boya said the four were dismissed because they refused to cut ties with the NF. His organisation had decided that none of its members should serve in the NF.

Boya said the four can rejoin Umsa if they first resigned from the NF.

*** Bonn Blocks Submarine Blueprints Probe**

36200206z Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
7 Aug 89 pp 14-15

[Unattributed report: "Will Kiel Investigate"]

[Text] With a single decision, Federal Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann has forced the hand of the Land government in Kiel. The economics minister has denied the prosecutors on the fjord authorization to investigate the Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft AG

(HDW) of Kiel "for violation of secrecy obligations, by the delivery of submarine construction plans to South Africa." According to Haussmann, the authorization could not be granted: "This is not a case of illegal arms shipments."

In fact, the Kiel investigators did not want to conduct an inquiry because of the blueprint transfer, but rather because of the related violation of a secrecy protection agreement between Bonn and New Delhi. India had previously acquired from HDW the identical submarines, the plans of which were sold to South Africa, with Bonn's assurance that no other country could obtain submarines of this type.

Inquiries by the prosecutor's office as to whether this agreement was violated are only possible with the authorization of the federal government.

As early as the end of May, an interministerial working group under Haussmann's overall control decided not to approve the investigation. They were agreed that, in the case of a refusal, the federal government "would be accused of covering up the conduct of members of the federal government in connection with the submarine affair." Nonetheless, according to Haussmann, it was desirable to avoid an investigation, in order not to restrict "the capability of the Federal Republic in armaments cooperation."

With this rationale, in the view of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] opposition, Haussmann has created a new starting point for an investigation. For, if just an inquiry were sufficient to damage the reputation of the Federal Republic abroad, the SPD opposition concludes, then the blueprint transfer must surely have hurt Bonn's image, and so should lead to an investigation under the foreign trade law.

Now the Kiel Land government, also under SPD leadership, which only reluctantly picks a fight with the largest employer in Schleswig-Holstein, must decide whether it wants an investigation. In that case, the prosecutors in Kiel would have to act, even without the authorization of the federal government, ex officio.

Angola

Cuba Implicated in Use of Chemical Weapons

AU2908154189 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Geneva, Aug 29 (AFP)—Chemical weapons have been used in rebel-held areas of Angola by "external powers", British researcher Claire Palley told a United Nations human rights panel here.

She cited a report implicitly accusing Cuba, prepared by Belgian professor Aubin Heyndrickx, head of a criminal toxicology laboratory at Ghent.

In a study on the situation up until June this year, he said nerve gases had been used in March and April in the Nhemba, Lubato, Muxito and Chikundo areas held by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

Casualties included 100 dead, 296 paralysed, 89 with breathing problems, 15 with serious burns, and an unspecified number suffering varying degrees of blindness, the report presented late Monday said.

"These weapons are unknown to Western toxicologists," Prof. Heyndrickx's report said. They were "quite different from those used in Iraq".

Cuban delegate Magda Bautista denied the charge, saying Cuba had never used such arms in Angola or other countries.

Commentary Questions UNITA's 'Credibility'

MB2908202189 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 29 Aug 89

[ANGOP commentary: "From Gbadolite to Harare"]

[Text] The first point of the final communique of the recent Harare summit naturally states that the meeting decided to reiterate the Gbadolite accord by pointing out its main aspects. Naturally, Harare has only become the continuation rather than the reverse of Gbadolite. The recent summit fulfilled point 10 of the Gbadolite declaration, which reads: Moreover, the heads of state present in Gbadolite agreed to meet shortly in Harare in order to assess the outcome of the present meeting.

Thus, it certainly doesn't make sense to put the two summits into different perspectives like UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Malheiro Savimbi did in Johannesburg on Sunday [27 August] in his statements to the news media after an audience to which he was summoned by his bosses De Klerk, Pik Botha, and Malan.

In an attempt to justify the return to the negotiating table, from which his Political Bureau has decided to walk out until the holding of UNITA's special congress scheduled for 25-29 September, Savimbi made reference to a promise made by President Mobutu whereby from

now on the talks should be based on the true Gbadolite declaration. Savimbi's latest piroquette, which, in addition to clearly showing the despair of a politician on the verge of collapse, also reveals UNITA's total vulnerability to South African and U.S. pressures, at the hands of which his organization has become nothing but a pawn. There is yet more spectacular proof of the very puppet nature of a movement which claims to be nationalist, bearing in mind the coincidence of Savimbi's change of face with the disclosure of Washington and Pretoria reactions. To a certain extent, such reactions agree with the loyalty that the Harare summit expressed for the Gbadolite declaration, which sums up the agreement that has been reached.

In view of the diabolical pace of the contradictions of Savimbi, who this time did not bother to consult the so-called UNITA Political Bureau to deny a decision the latter announced on the previous day, it has in fact become appropriate to begin questioning if this movement still has enough credibility to enter into talks.

In view of their aspirations for peace, the Angolan people would like to clarify this matter for subsequent phases of a serious negotiations process under the correct mediation of the Zairian president, despite the subtle traps that have been set against his noble mission by the enemies of peace entrenched in Washington and Pretoria, and elsewhere.

FNLA Announces Support for Peace Efforts

MB2608091289 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Concerted efforts to nip an upsurge in the Angolan civil war in the bud and ensure stability in southwestern Africa have been undertaken by South Africa, Zaire, the United States, and an internal Angolan group in the past 24 hours. The discussions yesterday between Acting State President F.W. de Klerk and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko focused on ways of defusing the tension. [passage omitted]

The FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola], one of the parties which signed the Angolan independence accord with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] 14 years ago, has expressed support for the peace initiatives.

The FNLA, under the leadership of Mr Holden Roberto, said in a statement yesterday that the three parties should get together to create a climate in which all Angolans can decide on future structures for that country.

Botswana

Masire Returns From London Knee Surgery

MB2608125689 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, who has been in London for an operation on his left knee, arrived at Sir Seretse Khama Airport at 1045 this morning.

Dr Masire was met at the airport by, among others, the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, and other cabinet ministers; the former speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Jimmie Haskins; and the commander of the Botswana Defense Force, Lieutenant General Morapoti Merafhe.

Dr Masire, who was walking with the assistance of a crutch, joined the Botswana Democratic Party youth in a song to welcome him.

Mauritius

* Workers' Strike Observed as 'Failure'

34190649a Saint-Denis LE QUOTIDIEN in French
5 Jul 89 p 5

[Article by Jean-Joseph Permal: "Mauritius: Government Workers' Strike; The Sister Island Is Paralyzed"]

[Text] Several key sectors of the Mauritian economy were partially paralyzed yesterday by a general strike ordered by the Unions National Council (CNS), an organization that includes 7 unions and claims to represent 350,000 members.

The sugar industry, the free zone, several government departments including the post office, civil aviation, the port, the customs, primary and secondary schools, and semipublic services such as telecommunications and electric utilities were affected by the strike that the prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, vainly tried to prevent through a press conference held on Monday morning.

Fourteen sugar refineries were completely paralyzed yesterday morning; the other five were operating at reduced capacity. The tourism industry, the third largest industry on the island, was affected only to a lesser extent. The two largest chains, SUN International and Beachcomber (which manage 6 hotels with close to 3,000 people) operated normally, but at the Merville Hotel (Lorrho group) 800 workers followed the strike order.

The transportation industry, which in the past has always made a decisive contribution to any strike movement, operated normally. This is probably due to the fact that workers in that industry still have a keen recollection of the 1979 strike that ended with the nationalization of "Vacoas Transport" and the creation of the National Transportation Company, a semipublic corporation.

While the CNS leadership continue to claim that their strike was a success, observers note that the strike movement "was a failure, and Mauritian unions will have a hard time getting over it."

The same observers even say that while the prime minister's press conference on Monday morning could not prevent the strike, it did a lot to curb it by placing workers face to face with their responsibilities to the country.

Port Louis, which was preparing for a hot day, finally got away with weekend-like hustle and bustle. The main losers of all this were the fast-food shops, which customers had deserted.

The private sector, which the unions had brought into the strike, also operated at a slower pace. Employers, expecting transportation problems, chose to give their personnel a day off.

Otherwise, we should note that riot squads had been placed in front of the free zone factories yesterday morning, in order to prevent demonstrations from getting out of hand, while special mobil force troops were patrolling all the hot spots of the island.

Mozambique

Beira Bishop Leaves for Nairobi Peace Talks

EA2908102889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] This morning the bishop of Beira, Jaime Goncalves, left for Nairobi, Kenya, where is going to join a group of Mozambican religious leaders in talks with the ringleaders of the armed bandits. The Maputo archbishop, Cardinal Dom Alexandre Maria, and Pastor Osias Mucache, left for Nairobi yesterday. The last announced meeting between a delegation of Mozambican religious leaders and the ringleaders of the armed bandits took place on 7 August in Nairobi.

Namibia

SWAPO Allegedly Seeks Election Postponement

MB2908120189 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 25 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has asked for the postponement of the elections to next year and the granting of voting rights to children of schoolgoing age, reports the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Media Liaison Office, following a SWAPO meeting at On-gwediwa in northern Namibia attended by UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] registration officials.

A senior delegation of the national headquarters of the DTA visited the Ovambo region yesterday to avail themselves of current circumstances and the increasing

incidents of SWAPO intimidation. Also among the delegation was a high-ranking member of the Republican Party in the U.S.

As the delegation returned to Windhoek late yesterday, reports started filtering through of renewed clashes at Omumguluwe. Two days ago the pupils of several schools were mobilised by SWAPO organisers under the apparent supervision of teachers, to attack the DTA regional office and burn it down.

The report states that the attack was repelled by DTA members and the mob was forced to retreat.

The report continues that under SWAPO provocation renewed violence apparently broke out again yesterday with a DTA man was stabbed and several shots were fired.

According to a spokesman for the delegation it is clear that the SWAPO organisation in Ovambo has fallen into total disarray.

Due to their own mismanagement, lack of discipline and inability to execute their election strategy they are losing support daily.

"What we know from the SWAPO strategy is that most of their PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters should have been back by now exerting an iron control over the population of Ovambo. They have not been able to do this and as an alternative strategy they have apparently decided to opt for hard intimidation and violence to improve their tarnished image."

"The DTA is more committed to a peaceful process than ever before and we have promised our complete co-operation. However, we cannot just sit by and watch our supporters being stoned, clubbed and killed by unruly SWAPO bands. We have called on our members to act with restraint, but at the same time to remain vigilant."

The DTA rejected any efforts to delay the process and that they condemned SWAPO's latest efforts in this regard. The DTA fully supported the views of the Special Representative that 435 provided for more than ample time to campaign.

SWAPO Holds 'Massive Rally' in Katutura

*MB2808072789 Johannesburg SABA in English
2154 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] Windhoek Aug 27 SABA—SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] first armed encounter with South African forces at Umgulumbashe in northern Namibia 23 years ago this weekend was "the midwife to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435," SWAPO's head of election registration, Mr Nahas Angula, said in Katutura today.

Addressing a massive rally at the township outside Windhoek, Mr Angula paid tribute to the 36 members of PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia]

(SWAPO's armed wing) who took part in that first battle on August 26, 1966 and the many who fought and died in subsequent clashes. Six of the first PLAN combatants, including the then commander, Mr John Ya Otto Nankudhu, were present at today's rally.

"When we started the armed struggle," Mr Angula said, "all the odds were against us." It was a difficult decision to make when SWAPO leaders, with "determination and resolve", decided "enough is enough", referring to South African administration of the territory.

"We fought because the masses of people believed in themselves, had faith in the truth that Namibia was theirs and belonged to their children and their children's children."

On August 27, 1966, the day after the first clash, SWAPO leaders at their provincial headquarters in Dar es Salaam knew "many rivers of blood" would have to be crossed on the path to victory.. They knew there would be obstacles and suffering, Mr Angula told the crowd.

The battles from Ungulumbashe to Cuito Canavale in southern Angola illustrated that the people of Namibia had realised their potential, though few in numbers, that with resolve a people "can realise what is basically theirs."

SWAPO had two choices, to fight or to submit to slavery from South Africa forever. They decided to fight.

"War is a tragedy," he said, but added that SWAPO had no alternative but to sacrifice and to struggle.

"But at the end we can see the light of freedom emerging.

"It has been a bitter war with thousands of young lives lost, many taken prisoner and property destroyed," Mr Angula said.

"We have been able to withstand it because of our faith in ourselves...and in the knowledge we are organised and united."

SWAPO had support from all over the world and because of this PLAN had been able to continue the struggle for the freedom presently being enjoyed.

"Our steadfastness has been the necessary condition for the peace we have scored...that forced the enemy that it was time for Namibia to govern itself."

However even if peace, justice, freedom and equality were at hand, there were still those "scheming to deny us true victory and nationhood," Mr Angula concluded.

*** Union Federation Supports SWAPO, Socialism**

*34000739 Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 30 Jun 89 p 16*

[Text] COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Namibian counterpart, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), held a historic congress

last weekend and elected former acting Swapo [South-West African People's Organization] secretary-general John Ya-Otto its leader.

Ya-Otto took over as Swapo secretary-general when Jacob Kahungwa went into exile in the early 1960s. He served in this post from 1962 until 1976.

Ya-Otto's election as NUNW general secretary has placed the labor federation squarely on the side of Swapo. This position was strengthened with the adoption of a resolution which committed the federation to mobilizing workers in support of Swapo.

The theme of the conference was: "Vote for Swapo; Vote for freedom; Vote for Education; Vote for Peace."

The federation also resolved to negotiate with employers to provide sufficient time off for workers to enable affiliated unions to mobilize members politically in view of the forthcoming elections.

While its support for Swapo has been obvious in the past, the NUNW has treated carefully when it came to openly stating its position for fear of state action in terms of SA's security laws. These laws have now been repealed in Namibia.

According to Ya-Otto, the NUNW has a membership of between 60,000 and 70,000. And this, in Namibian terms, could be translated into substantial support for Swapo during the elections.

A large number of these workers are, however, unemployed, but remain active in the union through NUNW co-operatives that have been established all over the country.

Ya-Otto says it is not unusual for the union to have such a large unemployed membership, given the fact that the unemployment rate in the country hovers around 46 percent.

NUNW has a total of six affiliated unions, of which the biggest is the Namibian Food and Allied Workers' Union with a membership of around 15,000. The second biggest affiliate is the Mine-workers' Union of Namibia (MUN) which has a membership of around 10,000.

NUNW has affiliates in the metal and transport industries, the public sector, as well as a separate teachers' union.

Although the meeting had all the trimmings of an inaugural launching congress, and was in fact widely seen as such, Ya-Otto told NEW NATION that the gathering was meant to consolidate and strengthen the federation.

He pointed out that the union was launched in 1970. "But because of oppression, it was impossible for the NUNW to work above ground. In the last three years, however, with the inception of a number of industrial unions, it became necessary to revive the NUNW," he said.

But even during this period the union has had to cope with detentions and harassment. Almost its entire leadership was detained in late 1987.

The federation also adopted a clear position on socialism. While it pointed out in August 1987, after its revival, that it had not yet reached the stage where its members were debating socialism, last weekend's congress clarified its stand.

Ya-Otto said that the federation firmly believed that the true aspirations of the workers could only be fully realized under a socialist system.

He stressed that the union would continue fighting capitalist exploitation even after the elections, when Swapo is expected to take over.

Ya-Otto believes that transnational corporations will remain a reality in a Namibia under Swapo, and the unions will therefore still have to fight exploitation and capitalism.

Commenting on the Wiehahn Commission's brief to investigate industrial relations in Namibia, Ya-Otto said the commission was now irrelevant.

*** Parties Present Future Agricultural Policies**

34000751b Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 19 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Pierre du Plessis, Duncan Guy: "Food, Farmers and Future"]

[Text] Feeding post-independence Namibia came under the spotlight yesterday when five major political parties presented their policies on farming at a seminar organised by the SWA Association of Agricultural Economists.

The meeting clearly showed enormous gaps in thinking on fundamental issues such as land reform, subsistence farming, processing, marketing and agricultural labour relations.

It also showed that it is in the national interest to have more such exchanges on important issues, because some very similar points were made by speakers from opposite sides of the political spectrum.

The speakers were requested to avoid controversial political rhetoric and to concentrate on agriculture. They drew lots to determine the speaking order.

DTA

The main characteristic of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] policy was encouraging self-sufficiency and increased productivity with the least possible state intervention.

Development of the thousands of hectares in communal areas was seen as a top priority by DTA representative

Piet Junius, who said the party would try to upgrade subsistence farmers to commercial production levels.

In the commercial sector a policy of progressive land tax would be instituted to ensure that unproductive land was put to use. Only Namibians would be allowed to own land.

Development aid would have to be market-orientated and trade links would be developed with neighbouring states.

Namibia's surplus meat production, said Mr Junius, could be used to fill the gap in the quota allocated to southern Africa by the European Economic Community.

ACN

Action Christian National [ACN] policy focussed on the need to maintain present production and marketing while using training to raise productivity in communal areas.

ACN chairman Jannie de Wet stressed that, while it was important to look for new markets, it was essential to maintain trade links with South Africa.

Only SA bought Namibia's meat on the hoof and high standards at abattoirs would be required in order to secure markets such as the European Economic Community.

Mar De Wet also said laws should be introduced to protect the environment and the Land Bank system maintained.

He stressed the need to improve the quality of livestock and other production factors, because wrong practices such as over-grazing had already caused destruction.

NNF

The Namibia National Front's [NNF] contribution centred on the need to redistribute land and maintain production, while encouraging self-sufficiency in communal areas.

NNF Secretary for Publicity and Information Kenneth Abrahams said it was his party's policy to redistribute land, but this would not be done recklessly.

Dr Abrahams said the NNF was not against whites or private enterprise, but stressed that subsidies had been given to commercial white farmers in the past for political reasons.

Such subsidies would also be used to help the dispossessed if the NNF came to power.

"We aim at retaining present production levels. It is our long term goal to give the land back to the people," he said.

NPF

The National Patriotic Front [NPF] said optimal utilisation of available resources was its number one priority.

NPF deputy chairman Eben van Zijl said the communal agricultural system was a "passport to everlasting poverty" and a prime cause of environmental destruction, but it enjoyed "more legitimacy than anything else in this country."

That's why the NPF would start with the given reality of communal ownership and implement policies aimed at gradually turning all of Namibia into private property units of economic size.

It would enforce strict conservation measures and upgrade communal farming to a commercial level to alleviate unemployment while ending wasteful practices on existing commercial farms.

It also believed in vertical development, such as improved livestock, bush clearance and planted grazing. Furthermore, it would strive to maintain the SA market.

Swapo stressed the need to introduce more variety into Namibian agriculture, encourage local processing industries, end unequal trade with SA and redistribute land.

Swapo election directorate economic adviser Eliah Kaakunga said SA had deliberately discouraged cereal, vegetable and fruit production to keep Namibia a captive market.

A Swapo government would redistribute land from those who have too much to those who have nothing, starting with farms owned by absentee landlords, to promote stability.

It would end the export of live cattle and unprocessed raw products to SA to encourage local abattoirs and other processing industries.

It would secure markets through international organisations.

The local market would be encouraged by freeing people from the cash-strapped homeland economy and turning them into consumers through a minimum-wage policy.

The peasant subsistence sector would be encouraged to produce more and the "superior production advantages of state farms and co-operatives" exploited. Private ownership would be allowed but controlled.

Taxes from the mining industry would be used to stimulate and diversify food production.

Ghana

* Export Earnings Showed Improvement in 1988

34000730a Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 10 Jul 89 pp 1, 8-9

[Excerpt] Ghana increased her export earnings from the dwindling figure of 4/7 million dollars in 1983 to 918 million dollars in 1988 under the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP). Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, stated in Kumasi at the weekend.

He said non-traditional export accounted for 175 million dollars and remittances from Ghanaians living abroad totalled 200 million dollars last year.

Dr Botchwey was speaking at a lecture organized by the students of the University Hall (Katanga) of the University of Science and Technology (UST), Kumasi, as part of activities to celebrate their hall week in Kumasi. His topic was "Economic Recovery Programme—Transformation or Death Trap."

He said this year, as a result of policies pursued to encourage diversification of the economy, income from non-traditional export is expected to increase to 200 million dollars while remittances from Ghanaians abroad is expected to increase.

The Secretary said currently, the country's debt total is 3.5 billion dollars as against 1.5 billion dollars in 1983 but gave the assurance that the present debt should not provide any cause for alarm.

Dr Botchwey said out of the 3.5 billion dollars, 675 million dollars is in grant and 1.1 billion dollars is a long-term concessional loan with only 74/ million dollars in short-term loans.

The Finance Secretary said the strategy now is to pay the expensive loans (loans with high interest and penalty), leaving a substantial amount of the debt in grants and long-term concession.

He said out of the 1.5 billion dollars outstanding in 1982, the government has paid a large portion of it including 600 million dollars which was in arrears before the ERP was initiated.

Dr Botchwey said monetary policies pursued by the government have paid off and mentioned that today, about 7 million dollars business transactions take place in the forex bureaux alone every month.

He said the inflow of resources from outside is a recognition of the bold policy measures taken by the government to put the economy on sound footing. [passage omitted]

Benin

Political Bureau Announces General Amnesty

AB3008075589 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Communique issued by the People's Revolution Party of Benin Central Committee Political Bureau following its meeting on 29 August 1989—read by Central Committee member Sanni Mama Gomina]

[Text] The People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB] Central Committee met today, Tuesday, 29 August 1989 at the Presidential Palace in Cotonou under the chairmanship of our great comrade-in-arms, Mathieu Kerekou. After an objective examination of the current preoccupying situation faced by our hardworking masses in our towns and villages, the Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to:

1. Create a climate of detente, confidence, and assurance, propitious for the mobilization of all the active forces of the nation and people of goodwill toward the correct and strict implementation of our structural adjustment program drawn up together with the IMF and the World Bank;
2. Consequently implement measures aimed at easing the situation as desired by the various levels of the social strata in our country, without creating any feeling of resignation or desertion;
3. Offer to the worthy sons of this country the possibility to freely make their contribution to the national recovery effort, in the framework of the strict implementation of the structural adjustment program.

Considering all these reasons and the appeal made on 30 January 1989 by Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee, before the national and international media, and which he repeated on 31 July 1989, on the occasion of the official installation of the Revolutionary National Assembly, during which he invited all sons of the country to close ranks and to fully participate in the socioeconomic development of the nation, the Central Committee Political Bureau has taken a measure of general amnesty and clemency for:

1. All those involved in the criminal armed aggression for the colonial reconquest of our country on Sunday, 16 January 1977;
2. All criminals involved in the coup attempt of 18 October 1975;
3. All criminals involved in the coup attempts of 21, 22, and 23 January 1975;
4. The unrepentant (?activists) and subversives of the so-called Communist Party of Dahomey.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee Political Bureau reminds all those in voluntary exile, who left the country

of their own free will, that they can return to their families. This important decision takes effect from today at midnight.

The Revolutionary National Assembly standing committee will publish the list of names of all those affected by this measure under a legal instrument. The Central Committee Political Bureau earnestly appeals to all the hardworking people of Benin, to all militants of the PRPB, and all its mass organizations—the National Federation of Workers Union of Benin, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Garrison Revolutionary Committees, the Benin Revolutionary Youth Organization, the Benin Revolutionary Women's Organization—to be mobilized every day and to constantly strengthen their cohesion to thwart any subversive or destabilizing moves by enemies of our people and the democratic and popular revolution. Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues!

Issued in Cotonou on 29 August 1989.

Signed by the PRPB Central Committee Political Bureau.

Nigeria

Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With UK

AB2308214089 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
1800 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Nigeria and Britain today in Lagos signed the second bilateral debt rescheduling agreement. The amount involved is \$853 million. The agreement was signed by the director general in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, and the British high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr Brian Barder. Economic correspondent Alex Udoh has the details:

[Begin recording] The second of the debt rescheduling agreements is in compliance with the provisions of the Paris Club regulations which provided that creditor countries should enter into and conclude bilateral negotiations with Nigeria before the end of this year. The rescheduling program is as a result of the cash flow problem which has affected the national economy because of the instability in oil prices. Alhaji Aliyu stated that it was in recognition of this problem that the Federal Government sought favorable debt relief terms from the creditor nations to facilitate the implementation of the ongoing and new projects. He said that the Federal Government has recognized that the economic restructuring was a priority in order to realign production patterns, based on reorientated policies. This is why the government embarked on the structural adjustment program. Alhaji Aliyu pointed out that complete realization of the objectives of the structural adjustment would be illusive without adequate provisions and supportive resources to provide vital equipment and spare parts. The agreement provides for outstanding medium- and long-term debts to be repaid in 10 yearly installments from February 1985 [date as heard]. It set a 5-year

moratorium and interest rate of 5 percent. The British high commissioner pledged his country's willingness to continue to support the Federal Government's economic reconstruction policy. He said that the rescheduling agreement reflected the support and encouragement of the British Government to Nigeria's tough and enduring steps toward economic recovery. [end recording]

Six Universities To Reopen 30 Oct

AB2508213689 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
1800 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Reports just reaching us say all the six universities which are to have reopened in March 1990 are now to reopen on 30 October this year. The decision was announced in Lagos today by the minister of education, Prof Jubril Aminu, while briefing newsmen on the outcome of the meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC. All others that were to reopen on the 30th of next month must still reopen on that date.

The AFRC decided that all the universities concerned should observe a minimum of 34 weeks a session and must fully make up for the lost time. Returning students are to bring along their parents or guardians, who will sign an undertaking of good behavior on their behalf. All damages are to be paid for by the students as and when assessed and levied by the appropriate authorities.

The government said that the decision was made in response to appeals for clemency by Nigerians and in keeping with its policy of being responsive to public opinion. Further details will follow in subsequent bulletins.

* Policy of Boosting Non-Oil Exports Endorsed

34000758h *Enugu DAILY STAR in English*
28 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] The latest revenue figures released by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), shows that the government's determination and drive to restructure the non-oil sector of the economy is yet to have the desired impact on the national economy. For the past six months, for example, sales from oil amounted to more than 97 percent of the export earnings while an insignificant 2.3 percent was realised from the non-oil exports.

The nation was richer by 1.6 billion dollars (N11.2 billion) during this period according to the figures from the Central Bank. Of this figure, proceeds from oil were 1,588.6 million dollars (N11,160.2 million) while those from non-oil sector stood at an infinitesimal 38.1 million dollars (N266.7 million). Within the same period, foreign exchange outflow available at the CBN amounted to 844.2 million dollars (N5,909.4 million) leaving a surplus of 602.5 million dollars about (N561.5 million) of this, 835.8 million dollars about (N5850.6) went for the operation of the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) while payment through the West African Clearing House stood at 8.3 million dollars about N58.1 million).

The preponderance of the revenue from oil indicates clearly the nation's desperate dependence on a monocultural economy, which is very dangerous. From the sombre picture which continues to emerge from oil on the international market, positive and workable measures have to be adopted to reverse this ugly trend.

OPEC no longer wields the kind of clout that made it a very powerful cartel in the early 70's. As more and more oil is discovered in different parts of the world, and with billions of dollars being invested by the industrial nations in alternative energy resources, the dwindling revenues from oil have adversely affected the economic fortunes of OPEC members; particularly those with huge populations and weak economic bases, like Nigeria.

The lesson here for Nigeria is that she should not put all her eggs in one basket, which is to say that Nigeria should now pursue with greater vigour and purpose the diversification of her one-commodity economy, to be less dependent on oil revenue. Such dependence makes her vulnerable to the vagaries, manipulations and intrigues by the West and the United States, because Nigeria is not well equipped to cope with the international politics of oil, whereby the industrial nations cause oil glut.

It was against this background of declining oil revenue that the federal government came out with some measures in 1986 to redress the appalling situation. These measures among others, included the promulgation of export (Incentives and Miscellaneous Provisions) decree of 1986.

Yet Nigerians are hesitant to go into manufacturing businesses, as they prefer buying and selling of finished goods from Europe and elsewhere for quick profits. With the emerging economic blocs in the world today, notably, the European single market in 1992, exporting of raw materials will not do for Nigeria. Under SAP [Structural

Adjustment Programme] manufacture and export of industrial goods, to earn hard foreign exchange must be stepped up to boost the value of the wobbling naira.

The nation must embark on semi-processing and packaging of such primary commodities to beef up the non-oil sector of the economy, if the country is to meet the economic challenges of the 1990's.

Togo

Eyadema Congratulatory Message to Al-Qadhafi

AB2908101089 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi on the occasion of the Al-Fatih Revolution anniversary—read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President and dear brother: The celebration of your country's national day gives me, once again, the happy opportunity to send to you, on behalf of the Togolese people, their national party, the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], my government, and on my own behalf, my warmest congratulations. I join the Libyan people in celebrating this memorable occasion and I wish to reaffirm to you my continued readiness to work for the strengthening of our friendly and brotherly relations for the happiness of our two peoples. I renew my sincere wishes for good health and happiness for yourself and for your family and those of peace and continued prosperity for your country. Please accept, Mr President and dear brother, my highest regards.

Signed, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic.

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DATE FILMED

31 Aug. 1989

